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SEPTEMBER 10, 1927.

Vol. CVII.



THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Proprietors of the "Silver Churn" Dairy Preparations.

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co.
TELEGRAMS: "OPIUM." MANCHESTER
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There is no certified and attested substitute for Cod-Liver Oil

"Torch" Brand Extract of Malt with Cod-Liver Oil

Selling on quality is a better policy than price cutting. "Torch" Brand Cod-Liver Oil and Malt Extract is unsurpassed in quality and packing: it also carries the name and guarantee of Allen & Hanburys Ltd. The prices are protected on a basis that gives satisfaction all round.

"Torch" Brand Products are supplied to Chemists only



P.A.T.A. Prices :

WHOLESALE (per doz.)					RETAIL (each)				
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.
7/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11/6	20/6	38/6	64/9	11d.	1/4	2/6	4/9	8/-

A fair Profit to the Retailer

A fair Price to the Public

Special quotations for large quantities. We help sales by supplying artistic 6-page folders for distribution and material for an attractive window display.

ALLEN & HANBURY LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E. 2

MAY, ROBERTS' INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES



**"STOP,
THIEF!"**

**"L" BRAND
GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS**

*This is a reproduction of our Showcard. It is printed
in colours and in two sizes and is sent out with all orders.*

A hot water bottle that is guaranteed for two years speaks for itself. After all there isn't much to be said by anyone about hot water bottles, unless they start leaking in the middle of the night, and May, Roberts' don't.

SEND FOR OUR LIST OF REDUCED PRICES

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., Ltd.
7/13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1 (P.O. Box 157)
AND AT DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL and PLYMOUTH

Stock up with

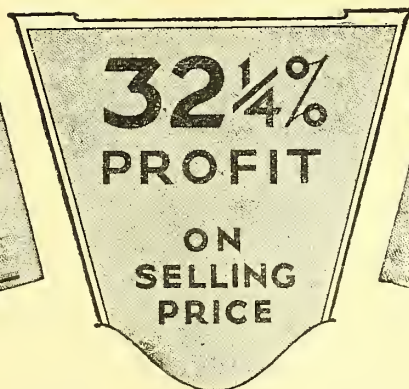
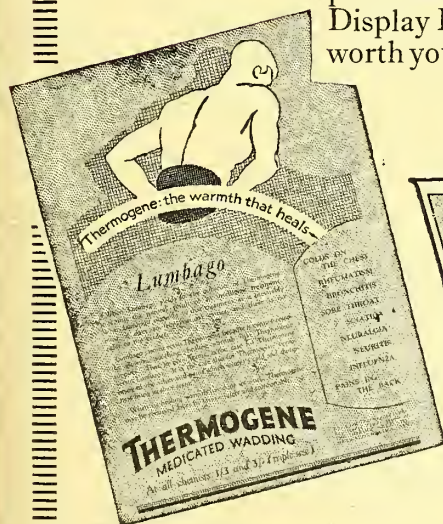
THERMOGENE

MEDICATED WADDING

During the past year the sales of THERMOGENE have shown a larger increase than ever.

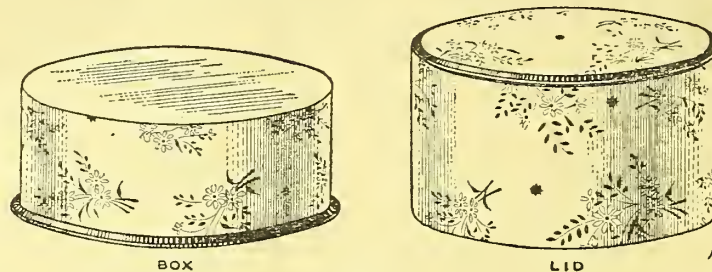
The present month will see the commencement of a still further extensive Advertising Campaign in the National Newspapers and Magazines. These advertisements will contain forceful and sales promoting copy which will bring new customers to your Pharmacy as well as remind regular customers to purchase their usual supplies.

You can help your sales by making a prominent WINDOW or COUNTER DISPLAY of THERMOGENE during the next few weeks, as this will create the necessary link with our press advertising. For this co-operation we allow generous profits to Pharmacists—47 $\frac{3}{4}$ % on buying price or 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ % on selling price—when they purchase THERMOGENE upon Window Display Bonus Terms. This makes it really worth your while to push THERMOGENE.



If you have not yet received a copy of our circular giving full details of our Bonus Window Display terms, etc., please write Sales Manager, The Thermogene Company, Ltd., Lever House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

BOXES THE BEST BUYERS BUY



No. 1.

Illustrated above is one of our new Face Powder Boxes, which are very pleasing and attractive. When filled these Boxes are absolutely powder tight and remain so until the parchment drum has been punctured by the purchaser. Samples and Prices gladly sent on request.

NOTE ITS GOOD POINTS

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Flanged bottom which enables lid to be taken off easily. | 1 |
| 2 | Deep Lid which shows the attractive paper to advantage. | 2 |
| 3 | Transparent or Parchment Drum, making the Box powder tight. | 3 |
| 4 | Domed and Reinforced Top. | 4 |

FACTORIES:

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Holmebrook Works.
Walton Works.
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Telephone :
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Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

*Manufacturers of Round, Oval, Square
and Folding Cardboard Boxes,*

Chesterfield & London

*Robinsons
of
Chesterfield
Cardboard
Boxes*

Telegraphic Address :
"Boxes, Chesterfield."

REDUCTION in the prices of 'OVALTINE'



ON and from October 10th, 1927, the prices of "Ovaltine" to the general public will be reduced from 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6 to 1/3, 2/- and 3/9 per tin.

We earnestly desire that these price alterations shall be effected without any loss to retailers. The revised trade prices of 12/-, 19/2 and 36/- per dozen will therefore come into operation one month earlier, viz.: September 10th.

As the reduced prices to the public may not be charged by any retailer before October 10th our friends will appreciate that this arrangement markedly increases their profits.

"Ovaltine" bought and sold during the period stated (September 10th to October 10th) will yield on our best window display terms

**THE REMARKABLE PROFITS OF
41·81% on Selling Prices
or 71·87% on Cost.**

Be prepared to meet the greatly increased demand that these price reductions and our extensive advertising campaign will create. It will amply repay to give prominent display to "Ovaltine" from now onwards.

A. Wander Ltd., 184, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7

Works: King's Langley, Hertfordshire.



Afarley & Co

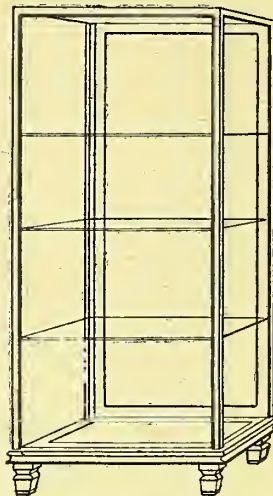
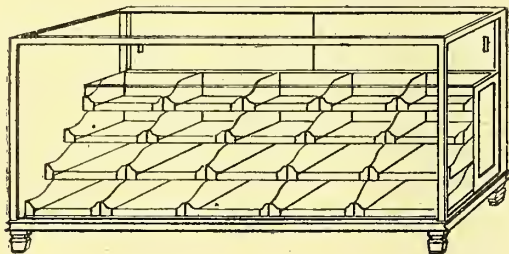
FOR
SHOP FRONTS & FITTINGS
227 OLD ST., LONDON, E.C.1.

CLERKENWELL 0263-0264

Especially designed **Toilet Display Counter** for Toilet Requisites, Presents, and similar articles. Superbly finished in every detail, and made from selected Solid Oak or Mahogany.

It is 6 ft. long \times 3 ft. high \times 2 ft. wide, glazed all-Polished Plate Glass, Interior fitted Glass fronted show trays, with Plate Glass display shelf over, enclosed by two Rimless Sashes in rear.

From £20 0 0



A beautiful **DISPLAY CASE** of the latest design—clean lines—dignified appearance, constantly and silently pushing sales. Made in Solid Mahogany or Solid Oak, glazed $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Polished Plate Glass, Interior fitted with 3 polished edge Plate Glass Shelves, adjustable to every inch on tapped bars and brackets. 6 ft. high \times 24 in. wide \times 24 in. deep.

From £16 0 0

Display all you can! Sell all you can!

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY IN EVERY CORNER OF YOUR SHOP FOR

£132 0 0

8-ft. Drug Run.

3-ft. Glass-fronted Counter.

3-ft. Bent Counter Case.

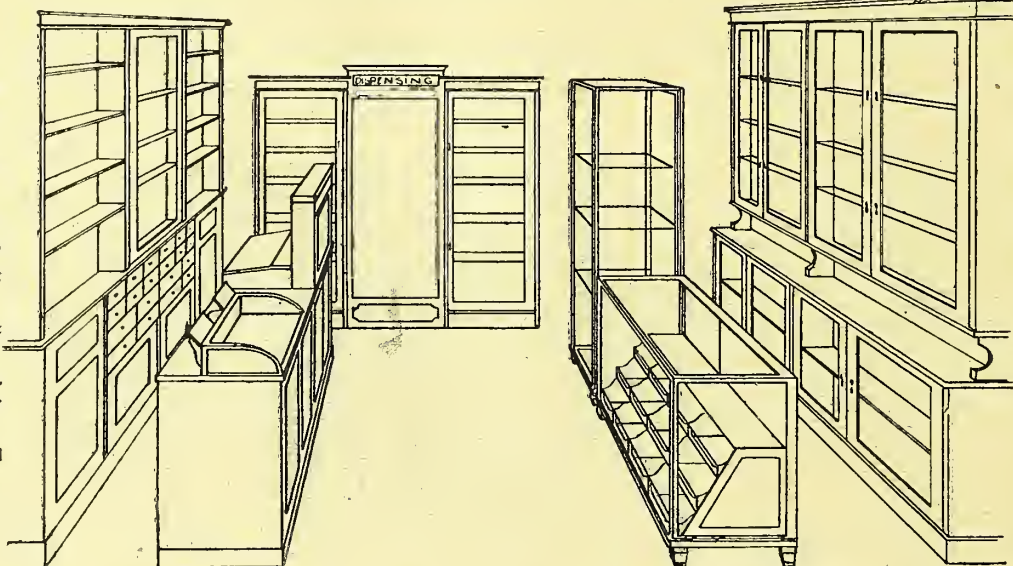
2-ft. Perfume Case & Desk.

6-ft. Dispensing Screen.

24-in. Silent Salesman.

6-ft. Toilet Display Counter (12 Trays).

10-ft. Wall Showcase.



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Pesticides selling in September

MANY of your customers will soon be in trouble from rats, driven to shelter when the fields are harvested. A showcard for DAK Ratlime in your window will connect you with plenty of buyers for half-crown tins of DAK Ratlime. DAK is not a poison but a birdlime which catches rats as a flycatcher catches flies.

DAK*
RATLIME

THE peculiar rubbery "pull" so esteemed by users is shown in perfection by KAY'S CHESHIRE BIRDLIME. The clean-to-handle sealed tins of ½-oz., 1-oz., 1½-oz. and 3-oz. (approx.) are convenient for countersale; also in tins of 1-lb., 4-lb., 7-lb. and 40-lb., and in casks.

KAY'S
CHESHIRE
BIRD LIME

EVERYONE with apple trees in his garden is easy to interest in ORBITE (applied round the tree-stems in autumn). From the fruit-belt of North America to the orchards of Australasia, ORBITE is helping the keenest and most successful growers to raise better apples. Interesting descriptive leaflet free on request.

ORBITE*
for banding
Fruit Trees

* Write for details of Co-operative Selling Schemes and specimens of "Sales-helps" to Sales Manager,

KAY BROTHERS Ltd. STOCKPORT

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Piesse & Lubin Ltd

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BOON
AT ALL TIMES.



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NECESSITY
DURING SUMMER MONTHS

RIBBON OF BRUGES

THE PERFECT SWEET FUMIGANT.

During combustion it diffuses a Prophylactic and Agreeable Vapour which, by combination, neutralises any mal-odour and kills infectious germs. In flats and small houses where the smell arising from culinary operations is too apparent, a few minutes' fumigation with Ribbon of Bruges will entirely neutralise all undesired odours.

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3

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CHEMICAL FOOD

PROFITABLE repeat business and satisfaction is ensured when you specialise in "Specialty" Chemical Food.

It is prepared from an original tested formula, and is of a rich brilliant colour and delicious fruity flavour. Guaranteed to be a pure phosphate syrup made from pure cane sugar and free from excess of acidity and the inky flavour usually associated with ordinary Chemical Food.

"Specialty" Chemical Food is supplied either in bulk or packed in various styles. It will pay you to send for samples and prices.



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60	3 0	2 8	3 0	2 8
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	40	2 6	2 3	2 9	2 6	2 9	2 6
	60	3 0	2 8	3 4	2 11	3 4	2 11
	100	5 0	4 9	5 6	5 3	5 6	5 3
200 TO 260	40	3 0	2 8	3 4	2 11	3 4	2 11
	60	3 0	2 8	3 4	2 11	3 4	2 11
	100	5 0	4 9	5 6	5 3	5 6	5 3

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*The same price as
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and better*



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The outcome of 45 years' accumulated experience in the manufacture of household dyes. This series comprises all colours and is in demand practically all the year round. They are all highly efficient dyes and appeal to every woman on economical as well as fashionable grounds. Supplied in dull or glossy series.

AUROLALTM COLD WATER DYES

Just the thing for
Summer Frocks
and
Dainty Lingerie.

Good trade should be done in this line now by recommending it for this purpose to your customers. Recognised as the finest cold water dyes in the world for delicate and costly fabrics. Good results obtained even at the first trial. A certain seller.



Value

FIRST and foremost, on the eve of half a century's progressive Business, the House of Whitaker stands, as it has always stood, four square strong for **VALUE**.

No matter what the Product may be—**LUTON STRAW HAT DYES—AUROLAL COLD WATER DYES** or any of the **WHITAKER Specialities Value** is represented in pure ingredients—

in constant research for means of improvement—and in the employment of the latest manufacturing appliances to give such improvements full effect.

It is the harnessing of these three great factors—Brains—Energy and fine media which has produced a series of Dyes of particular significance and worth to the Chemist to whose interests they are dedicated.

AUROLAL COUNTER CABINET FREE!

On Request with orders for 1 gross Assorted 'Auroral' Cold Water Dyes—the Trade Price for which is £2 8 0 and less 5% Discount if prompt cash payment is made. The Retail value of these Dyes is £3 12 0, so that the transaction shows more than 33½% net profit, or more than 50% on the turnover. Only one Cabinet (which is of a lasting and permanent nature) can be supplied to each customer. The dimensions of the Cabinet are—height of front 15½ ins., width of front 11½ ins., breadth at top 5½ ins., breadth at bottom 10 ins. Send us your order To-night, and the Cabinet with your stock of 'Auroral' Dyes will be sent immediately.

ALL CASES AND CONTAINERS FREE.

WHITAKER & CO., Dye Specialist for Chemists, KENDAL

(Established 1878).

Telegrams: "Dallette, Kendal."
Telephone 214.

London Office & Showrooms
16-18 Beak Street
REGENT STREET
W.1.

Telephone: Regent 3825.

LUTONTM HOT-WATER FABRIC DYES

The best hot-water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble. As with all other Whitaker products, they show a good profit.

VELTTM THE NEW CLEANER

A cleaning preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc., from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc. and renovating them. VELT is a non-indammable liquid and is supplied in screw tins of which three dozens are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product, but nevertheless one which is already selling well. It is now available in 5-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. tins for the convenience of bigger users.

On 29th AUGUST the PRICES of

SOUTHALLS' SANITARY TOWELS



Were ADVANCED as follows :

SIZE		RETAIL Dozen		TRADE Gross
0	-	1/-	-	8/9
1	-	1/2	-	10/4
2	-	1/7	-	13/11
3	-	2/-	-	17/7
4	-	2/3	-	19/9

There was no increase in the Prices of Sizes 5, X, XX, Blue, or Compressed.

The Prices of "Celtex" and "K" Towels are unaltered.

Southalls' "CELTEX" (Regd.)

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	
Retail -	1/2	1/6	2/-	dozen
Trade -	10/4	13/2	17/7	gross

Southalls' "K" Towels (IN KNITTED COVER).

MADE ENTIRELY OF SOFT COTTON WOOL.

	K0	K1	K2	K3	K4	
Retail -	11d.	1/3	1/8	2/1	2/4	dozen
Trade -	8/1	11/-	14/8	18/3	20/6	gross

EACH DOZEN IS PACKED IN ATTRACTIVE RUSSET COLOUR PAPER.

Maw's



Page

Demonstrate Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp in Your Own Pharmacy

In a large number of pharmacies during the worst of the winter weather a Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp burns continuously, distilling into the air the clean, soothing, antiseptic vapour of Maw's Aero-COTAROL and creating a steady stream of profitable sales for both the lamp and the vaporant.

On each of these sales there is a double satisfaction, the commercial satisfaction which is derived from securing reasonable profits from one's efforts—50 per cent. on cost—and the professional satisfaction that comes from selling an article which does its job well and gives complete satisfaction.

You will find it worth while to keep the lamp burning in your pharmacy this winter. It is supplied free with orders for thirty shillings' worth (wholesale value) of Drip-Feed Lamps and Aero-COTAROL.

Read our special scheme for interesting the doctors in your district in the Drip-Feed Lamp which appears in the September issue of the M.S.S.

PRICES.

Wholesale. Retail.

Drip-Feed Lamp 20/- doz. 2/6 each.

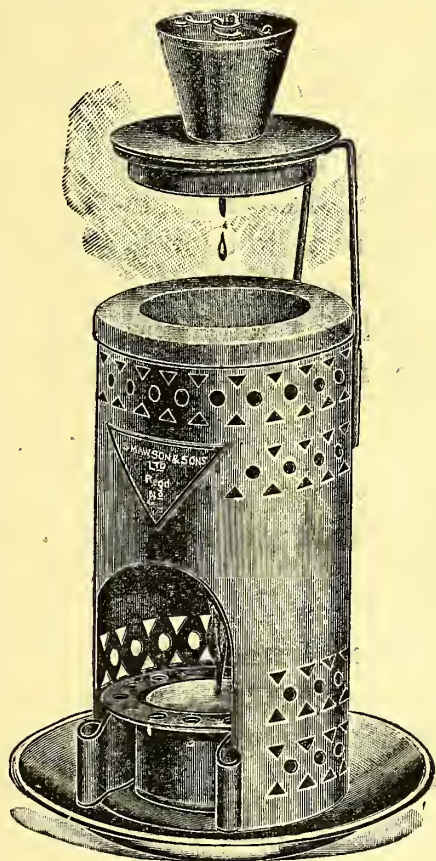
In 3 doz. lots .. 19/- " " "

Aero-Cotarol

Large size .. 18/- " 2/3 per bottle.

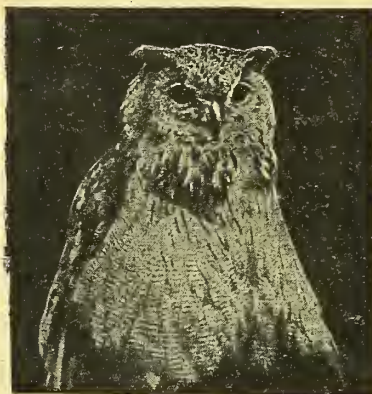
Small size .. 10/- " 1/3 "

Night Lights specially suitable for the Drip-Feed Lamp. In boxes of six. Per dozen boxes, 6/-.
Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp is protected by Patents No. 170463 and 12483-24.



S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.





THE OWL

THIS beautiful bird, unfortunately becoming rarer, is mostly to be found in old buildings, churches and old tree stumps in country areas. Like most other birds, the Owl at times has to work very hard for its living, and often retires with the rising sun after spending a fruitless night.

Circumstances have taught us many ways of getting our living, the main being to attract the buyer.

A reputed Firm of Printers who have handled high class printing for more than half a century are anxious to assist you to attract your buyers and create sales.

THOMAS WAIDE & SONS, LTD.

PRINTERS

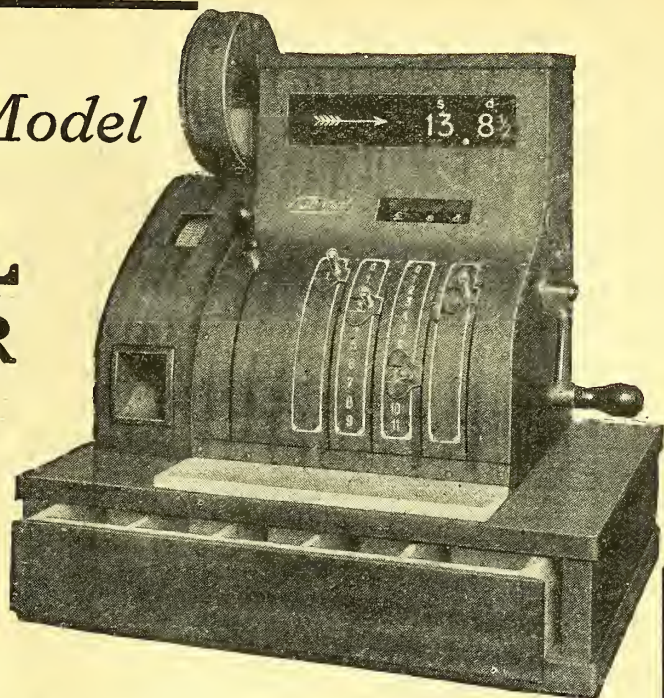
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Price **£35** 5%
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Supplied on small monthly payments if desired.



CHEMISTS who desire a low-priced but highly efficient Ticket Printing Cash Register should see this new "National."

A. LEE,
Chemist and Druggist,
17 London Road,
STROOD.

Please see your
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Specimen of ticket printed and
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actual size.

IT is quick and easy to operate, has large cash drawer capacity, records sales up to 19s. 11 1/2d., clearly displays amount of each sale back and front of register.

Every time register is operated it prints and issues a ticket bearing amount of sale, date and consecutive number, proprietor's name and address, and an advertisement or bonus scheme if desired.

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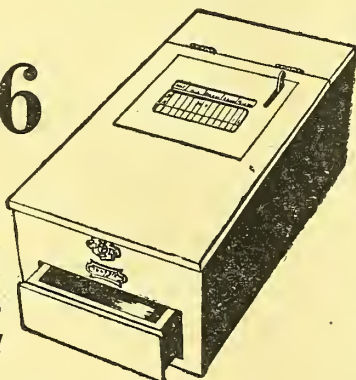
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Trickle — trickle — drip — drop — drip — when the last drop falls from the measure into the bottle, have you merely sold a *bottle of physic* or have you done something for the future. If the bottle was an "AYRTON OVAL" you have *sold* physic, and *bought* a reputation, and guided the buyer back to you for his next need.

THE AYRTON OVAL

is made on the Owens' Automatic Bottle-making Machine, of white flint glass. Beautifully finished, correct capacity, standard corkage, perfect pour-out, and stands as steady as a rock. The strength is exceptional, due to carefully considered glass distribution and scientific annealing.

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4 "	22/9	20/6	6
6 "	25/-	22/-	3
8 "	27/-	24/-	3
10 "	33/-	28/6	3
12 "	38/-	32/6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 "	43/-	36/-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Standard Sample Crate.—We offer the opportunity for a complete test of the "Ayrton Oval" by supplying a sample crate containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gross each of 3-oz., 4-oz., 6-oz., and 8-oz., 2 dozen each of 10-oz., 12-oz. and 16-oz. for £2 18s. 8d. carriage paid.

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REDUCED PRICES.

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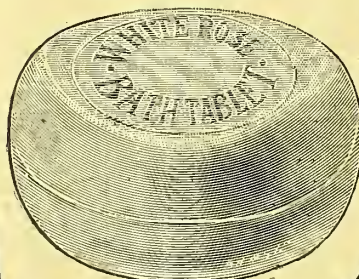
Each Tablet weighing about
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No. 4712a.
4/9 doz. 55/6 gross.

BATH SOAP.

Splendid Value.



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Large size, 7/6 doz. ;
84/- gross.
Boxed in ½ dozens.



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No. 4180 Series. Made in Windsor,
Rose, Buttermilk, Boracic, Oatmeal, &c.

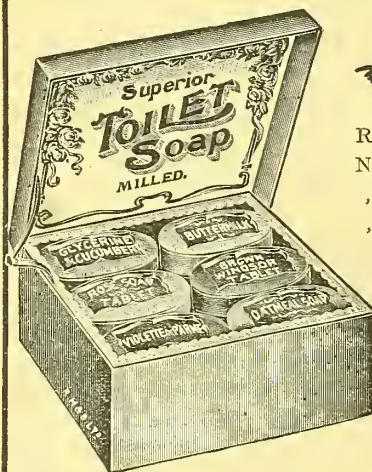
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Packed 3 dozen in boxes, 1/6 doz.
17/- gross.



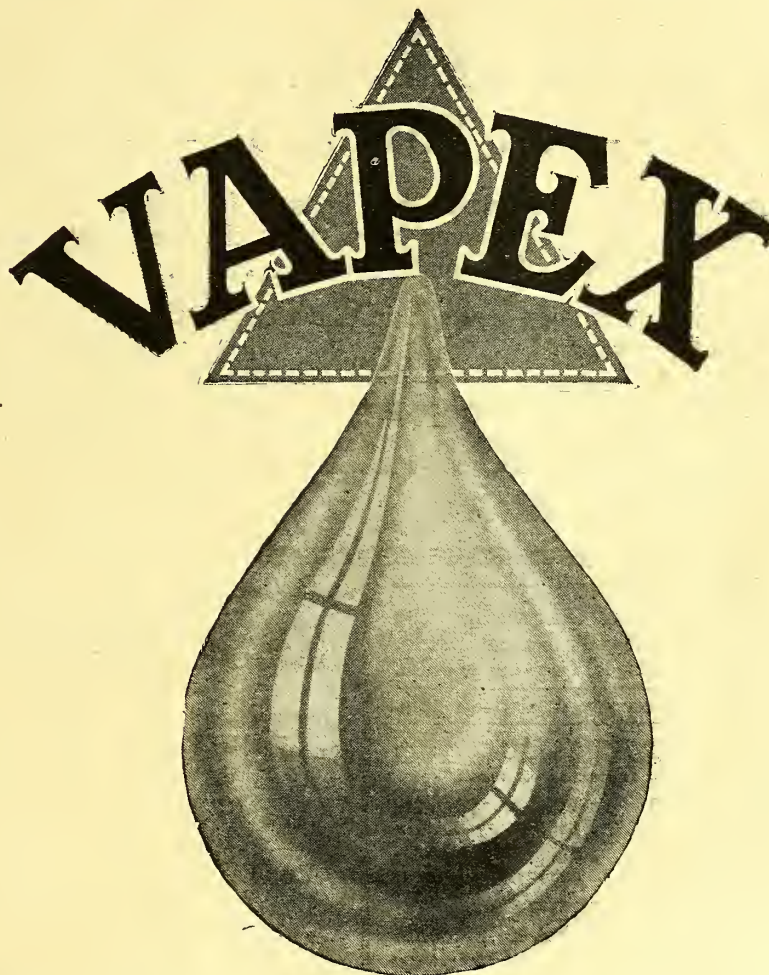
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The Magic Drop



Now is the time to re-order a good supply of "Vapex" to be ready for the Autumn demand. Please write for full particulars of the new window display and special terms.

To EXPORT BUYERS:—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Maryland Street, Liverpool

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BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
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ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/3

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MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

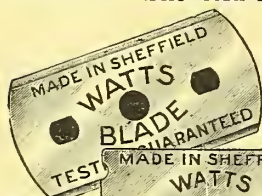
TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from:

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
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Assist British industry by recommending the 'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade, the blade of *super-keenness*.



3/6
per doz.
allowing
50% PROFIT
on cost for
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Sole Manufacturers: **JOHN WATTS,**
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Established over 150 years.

A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand people buying foreign blades when such as yours are obtainable."

12 Perfect Blades
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MADE IN ENGLAND. GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



VARIOUS PATTERNS. SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

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An Amazing Proposition!

A 30 MILLION SELLER
Showing you 33⅓% and 10% and 2½%

THAT CRÈME MOUSON is an amazing proposition is proved by the fact that in eight weeks only five salesmen have secured over 1,000 firm orders from Retail Chemists—not including Stores and Multiple Firms. And this was not "sale or return" business in any single instance—that is not our policy. These undisputable facts speak volumes when you consider that not one penny has as yet been spent on National Publicity.

Our National Advertising Campaign commences on October 1st, and space has been bought for twelve months in the *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Sketch*, *Sunday Pictorial*, *Sunday Herald*, *Eve*, *The Queen*, and numerous other popular weeklies, and is backed up by

unlimited Free Sample Distribution and such co-operation with the Retailer that has never before been thought of, let alone attempted.

It may be weeks before our Representative reaches your establishment—DON'T WAIT. We confidently recommend you to accept our carefully selected parcel "A," and strongly advise you to place your order by return of post in order that you may reap the full and early benefits of the Advertising Campaign.

The SILENT DEMONSTRATOR.—This unique method of helping the chemist to make sales is sent free with every £2 parcel.

PARCEL "A" (Delivery Oct. 1st)

CRÈME MOUSON (*Vanishing Cream*)

1 doz.	1164	(small tubes)	@ 7/6	7 6
3/4 doz.	1161	(medium tubes)	@ 12/-	9 0
1/2 doz.	1159	(grand tubes)	@ 15/-	3 9
1/4 doz.	1163	(small pots)	@ 15/-	1 2 6
1/8 doz.	1165	(grand pots)	@ 24/-	12 0

COLD CREAM MOUSON

1 doz.	1181	(medium tubes)	@ 15/-	7 6
3/4 doz.	1185	(grand pots)	@ 24/-	6 0

gross	£3 8 3
less 33⅓%	£1 2 9
	£2 5 6
less 10%	4 6
	£2 1 0
less 2½%	1 0
NET TOTAL	£2 0 0

THE LINE YOU SELL AT
1/3 COSTS YOU 8³/₄d. !!

**W. H. THOMAS, CHARTERHOUSE CHAMBERS,
 CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.1.**

Telephone: Clerkenwell 5207.

**PROVE ITS QUALITY
 FOR YOURSELF.**

Allow us to send you a small sample tube holding sufficient to enable you to judge its super-fine qualities.



Send a post card for a FREE Sample tube, sufficient to test out the qualities of CRÈME MOUSON.

When you are debating whether
to stock a product or not, re-
member this infallible

Formula of Success

2780 Khasana Superb Lipstick
in metal case, 11/- per doz. to retail
at 1/6 each

2782 Khasana Cream Rouge
11/- per doz. to retail at 1/6 each
3 doz. at 11/- per doz. cost ... £1 13 0
1/4 doz. Bonus ... 10
Cash Discount 2 1/2 per cent. ... 10
£1 12 2
3 1/2 doz. at 1/6 each sell for ... £2 18 6
3 1/2 doz. cost ... 1 12 2
Profit £1 6 4

Namely:—£1 6s. 4d. profit on an outlay
of £1 12s. 2d.
Profit on selling price 45.01 per cent.
" " cost " 81.86 " "

2781 Khasana Superb Lipstick
(large size) engraved gilt metal case with
hinged lid, 18/- per doz. to retail at 2/6 each
3 doz. at 18/- cost ... £2 14 0
1/4 doz. Bonus ... 1 4
Cash Discount 2 1/2 per cent. ... 1 4
£2 12 8

3 1/2 doz. at 2/6 each sell for ... £4 17 6
3 1/2 doz. cost ... 2 12 8
Profit £2 4 10

Namely:—£2 4s. 10d. profit on an outlay
of £2 12s. 8d.
Profit on selling price 45.98 per cent.
" " cost " 85.12 " "

2784 Khasana Compact Rouge
in engraved gilt metal case with mirror
11/6 per doz. to retail at 1/6 each
3 doz. at 11/6 per doz. cost ... £1 14 6
1/4 doz. Bonus ... 10
Cash Discount ... 10
£1 13 8

3 1/2 doz. at 1/6 each sell for ... £2 18 6
3 1/2 doz. cost ... 1 13 8
Profit £1 4 10

Namely:—£1 4s. 10d. profit on an outlay
of £1 13s. 8d.
Profit on selling price 42.45 per cent.
" " cost " 73.73 " "

A GOOD PRODUCT
ATTRACTIVE PRICE
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING

Khasana Superb Beauty Products square completely with that formula. Their quality is unexcelled. Their prices—for such quality—are almost startlingly low. Their advertising is attractive, eye-arresting, and covers the whole country.

Khasana Lipstick is of the latest type — orange in appearance, it reacts on application to the skin and gives exactly the right shade demanded by each complexion.

Bonus 1/4 dozen only with 3 dozen orders for one line. Demonstration sample free with each first order for 3 dozen of one line. Showcard. Carriage Paid.

MAKE KHASANA'S SUCCESS YOURS!



KHASANA SUPERB

KHASANA LIMITED, 131/2, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.

Telephones: Clerkenwell, 0373-4.

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latest creations in

PERFUMERY

Suitable for
Christmas Gifts.



No. 3991.
Lilies Incarnate
Smelling Salts.
32/- doz.
Subject.



No. 960. Lilies Incarnate. 84/- doz. Subject.
Special design of Bottle.



No. 4135.
Dainty Pierrots.
Assorted Figures.
Assorted Perfumes.
16/- doz. Subject.



No. 3989.
Lilies Incarnate
Face Powder.
16/- doz. Subject.



No. 8546.
Coffrets.
Perfume, Powder
and Cream.
Assorted Perfumes.
24/- doz. Subject.



No. 3984 to No. 3988.
Lilies Incarnate.
From 9/- doz. to 108/- doz. Subject.

COMPACTES. FACE POWDERS. BATH SALTS.

Send your enquiries for all classes of these goods to—

Breidenbach & Co., Ltd. *Estab. 1793.*

'Phone: 48 Greek St., London, W.1
Gerrard 5006.
Telegrams: "Macassarine, Westcent, London."



BRONNLEY'S Ess Viotto TOILET SOAP

THE MOST PERFECT TOILET SOAP MADE

16/- PER DOZEN BOXES.

2/- PER BOX RETAIL.

Ess Viotto for the Hands

20/-

38/-

54/- DOZEN.

2/6

4/9

6/9 PER BOTTLE.

BRONNLEY'S Bath Tablets

OF EXQUISITE QUALITY AND PERFUME

VERBENA SANTAL LAVENDER
COLOGNE JASMIN VIOLET
AND MANY OTHER FLORAL ODOURS.

IN BOXES OF 6.

76/- PER GROSS. 9½d. PER TABLET.



WRITE FOR LIST OF SEASON'S PERFUMES.

BRONNLEY'S

LONDON W3

TRADE



MARK

Miss Courvoisier.

BRONNLEY'S

Toiletries de Luxe

Lily of the Valley Margaux Perfume	28/-	48/-	84/-	doz.
Lilac Margaux Perfume	-	-	28/-	48/- 84/- „
Violet Margaux Perfume	-	-	28/-	48/- 84/- „
Courvoisier's "C.C." Perfume	-	30/-	84/-	160/- „
Omar Khayyam Perfume	-	-	28/-	48/- 84/- „
Ess Viotto for the Hands	-	-	20/-	38/- 54/- „
Ess Viotto Toilet Soap	-	-	16/-	dozen boxes.
Bath Soap No. 1007	-	-	76/-	gross tablets.
Lily of the Valley Margaux Face Powder	16/-			dozen boxes.
Lily Margaux Face Powder	-	-	16/-	dozen boxes.

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 BUT ARE THE RESULT OF AN EXPENDITURE
 OF MUCH TIME AND THOUGHT. JUDGED BY THIS
 STANDARD, BY WHICH WE MEAN QUALITY, OUR
 PERFUMES AND TOILET PREPARATIONS WILL
 APPEAL TO THE MOST CRITICAL CONNOISSEUR.

BRONNLEY'S

LONDON W.3

OVER
60,000 SAMPLES
ALREADY DISTRIBUTED



Motoring—and your complexion

Safeguard your complexion when motoring and ensure a clean, cool, fresh skin by the use of Papier Poudre—dainty leaves of delicately perfumed powder. Now an attractive skin essential to a woman's charm is unobtainable by the use of ordinary powders. For powder and puffs rarely conceal and never remove the smut and variably exposed leaves of Papier Poudre. Obtainable from Rachel, Rose, White and 1/4 per book.



A cool reflection

Even on the hottest days, a cool skin—an unruffled complexion—can be ensured if you use Papier Poudre. Many women are constantly powdering without adding anything to their attraction. For within a few minutes most of the powder has fallen off, giving a patchy, unbecoming appearance to the face. The reason for this is that no powder will adhere to a skin retaining any trace of grease or shine. But the dainty leaves of Papier Poudre first removes all dust and dirt evenly, becomingly and lastingly. Why bother with powder puffs, powder boxes or mirrors when the dainty leaves of Papier Poudre are always ready to cleanse, protect and beautify? Obtainable at all chemists and stores in White, Rose, Rachel and Sunburn tints, at 4d., 8d., or 1/4 per book.

**PAPIER
POUDRÉ**

Free!

This dainty sample of Papier Poudre free to all who send the coupon.

We want you to try for yourself this deliciously fragrant powder. The sample includes three tints—Rachel, Rose (natural) and White. Papier Poudre powders in just the right way, cleans the pores and removes all shine, at the same time leaving an even dusting of the finest powder. No soiled puff or powder box to spill in your bag, and you will feel and look delightfully cool and fresh.

**PAPIER
POUDRÉ**

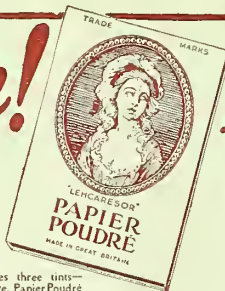
46, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.

In name and address in block capitals, post coupon to our address.

COUPON

Name.....

Address.....



Obtainable from all chemists in Rachel, Rose, White and Sunburn tints at 4d., 8d. and 1/4 per book.

AND WE ARE
STILL DISTRIBUTING
OVER 500 DAILY



You keep on looking

However hard you try, you can't help it. You must keep on glancing at her. She looks so wonderful. Really marvellous. There's a sort of charm—inescapably really hair exactly. Nor does she, though she's smart enough of all real beauty. Skin! That's what it is. A lovely skin—the foundation

You see she knows the thoroughly 'CLEANSED' and fragrant leaves of Papier Poudre boxes, no clogging to spill when Papier Poudre is used. Cleansing, refreshing, beautiful. Obtainable at all chemists in Sunburn tints at 4d.



**PAPIER
POUDRÉ**

*These are some of
our advertisements*

Special Offer!

Don't forget our
**WINDOW DISPLAY
DISCOUNT**

7½% for 6 doz. 8d.

10% „ 12 „ 8d.

(or equivalent in other sizes in each case).

Also 2½% for cash upon receipt of goods

All orders carriage paid.

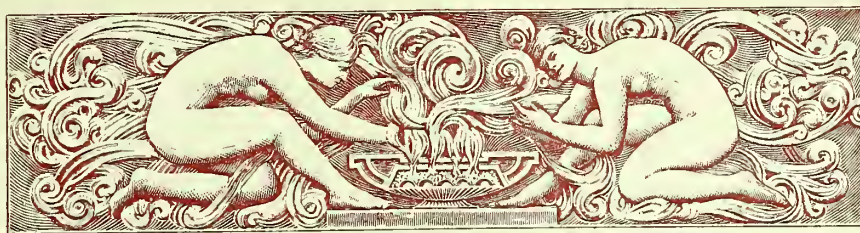
Deuce!

Your 'vantage! Deuce! Our 'vantage! Game! Tennis is a warming, strenuous pastime. And it's sometimes hard to look your best after a few gruelling sets. That is why so many budding Suzanne's and would-be Betty's are using Papier Poudre. One fragrant leaf of Papier Poudre absorbs all moisture, cleanses the skin and leaves at the same time an even dusting of delicately perfumed powder—most becoming—so convenient too. Beauty to hand in a dainty booklet. Obtainable at all chemists in Rachel, Rose, White and Sunburn tints at 4d., 8d., and 1/4 per book.

**PAPIER
POUDRÉ**

PAPIER POUDRÉ

Manufacturers & Sole Proprietors: PAPIER POUDRÉ, Ltd., 46 Baker St., London, W.1



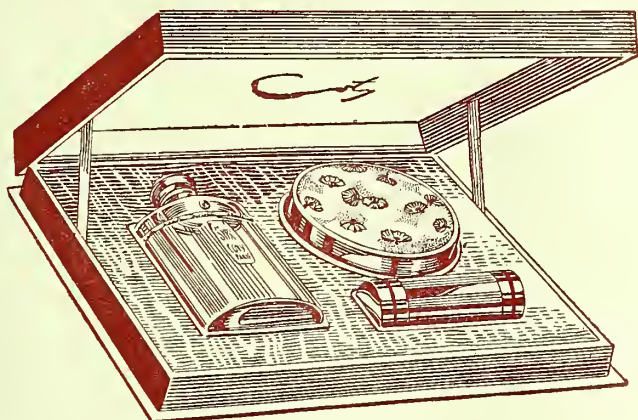
CHRISTMAS BUYING!

COTY

GIFT CREATIONS

IN the Show Room at Coty House a complete selection of Coty Gift lines is already displayed to assist those Buyers who wish to do their Christmas buying early.

Among the new lines which have been received from Paris for the Christmas Season there is the new "Olympic" Lipstick, Savon Coty in addition perfumes (Paris, Chypre, Lilas Pourpre and Lilas Blanc) and a wonderful assortment of dainty Coffrets, one of which is illustrated herewith. —————



*You are cordially
invited to visit
our Show Room.*



COTY (ENGLAND) LTD.
COTY HOUSE,
3, STRATFORD PLACE,
Opposite Bond St. Station,
LONDON, W. 1.

Telephone : Mayfair 6351.

For 1927 Xmas Trade

MORNY

PERFUMERY COFFRETS

CONTAINING

FOUR MINIATURE PRODUCTS

Gold-edged antique brown or Gold canvas-embossed Coverings.

Home Retail
Price

"June
Roses"

15/-

"Fantaisie"

15/6

Subject to usual
terms.



Home Retail
Price

"Chaminade"

16/-

Essence

"Mystérieuse"

16/-

Subject to usual
terms.

Containing—

BIJOU POLISHED CRYSTAL GOLD LETTERED BOTTLE PERFUME.
COMPLEXION POWDER IN GOLD COVERED CARTON.
COMPACT POWDER IN 2-INCH GILT CASE AND A REFILL.

An unusually attractive Coffret with an up-to-date selection
of products. Each Coffret in a leatherboard postal outer.

Manufactured in England by

MORNY FRÈRES, **6** NEW BURLINGTON
LIMITED, STREET, LONDON, W.1

MORNY

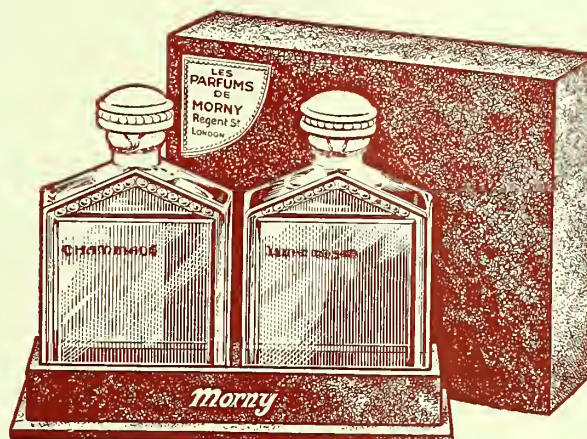
"TWO BOTTLE" COMBINATION CASES

CONTAINING

BIJOU SIZE "DORÉ" MODEL
MORNY PERFUMES

SELECTION
of
PERFUMES

2 "June Roses" 11/-
2 Fantaisie - 12/-
1 "June Roses" &
"Mystérieuse" 12/-
1 "Chaminade" &
"Mystérieuse" 13/-



SELECTION
of
PERFUMES


2 "Chaminade" 13/-
2 "Mystérieuse" 13/-
1 "June Roses" &
"Fantaisie" 11/6
1 "June Roses" &
"Chaminade" 12/-

ONE OF THE DAINTIEST
XMAS LINES

which is at the same time quick-moving stock all the
Year round

APPLY FOR FULL PRICE LIST AND TERMS TO—

MORNY FRÈRES, **6** NEW BURLINGTON
LIMITED, STREET, LONDON, W.1



Puffs

THE FINEST IN
THE WORLD.
WHOLESALE & SHIPPING
ENQUIRIES ONLY.

*Williamson Bros.,
Limited,
177, Southwark Bridge Rd.,
London, S.E.1.*

HOP 3419

CHERAMY

PARIS

Floral Eau de Cologne

scented in eight various
perfumes : CHYPRE - ROSE
LILAS - VIOLETTE - ŒILLET
JASMIN - MUGUET (LILY OF THE
VALLEY) - FOUGERE (FERN) •

PARFUMERIES DE PARIS
LONDON W.3.





PURVEYORS BY
APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. THE QUEEN MOTHER
AND
THE LATE
QUEEN MARGHERITE
DI SAVONIA.



Fi. Visconti
Regd. Trade Mark.



In introducing to the British Market our

PERFUMES, POWDERS, CREAMS & TOILET PREPARATIONS

we do so with every confidence of obtaining a fair share of the public demand, not only on account of the Excellence of our Products, but also because our prices are within the easy reach of the average person who prefers the finest of quality. The make-up is attractively designed to meet the wishes of the best connoisseur.

In view of the proposed extensive advertising in public periodicals, we have no hesitation in advising you to stock our products, which are of the highest quality and certain to appeal to the Public.

If our Agents have not already called upon you, we shall be pleased to forward Catalogue, Price List and Samples on application.

Sole Manufacturers:

JOSEPH VISCONTI DI MODRONE & C. S.A.
MILAN, ITALY.

British Agents: G. H. WILLOUGHBY & CO.,

Telephone:
CITY 4809.

59 PORTLAND STREET,
MANCHESTER.



The Cheapest House in the Trade
FOR ALL PACKED
DRUGGISTS' & TOILET
SUNDRIES

FLOWER OILS

THE LATEST CREATION.



ROSES.

				Dozen
No. 797.	2½ ounce, as illustrated	-		6/0
„ 807.	3 „ „	-		6/6
„ 798.	4 „ „	-		7/6
„ 808.	5 „ „	-		8/6
„ 809.	6 „ „	-		9/6
„ 810.	8 „ „	-		11/0



VIOLETS.

These three lines are most attractively packed. Fitted with **Sprinklers and Viscose Capped.** The **Labels** surpass anything ever offered to the Trade by any other house.



JASMIN.

THE PERFUME
 IS EXQUISITE
 AND WILL
 BRING YOU
 REPEAT
 ORDERS

P. H. GALLOWAY, LTD.

Walworth Road - LONDON, S.E.17

Code :
 A B C, 5th Edition.

Telegrams :
 "TASTELESS, SEDIST, LONDON."

Telephone :
 RODNEY 4171 (2 lines).

CUSSONS'

"MISTS of the MOON"

En Suite



PERFUME

1 6, 2 6 and 4 6 per bottle.

A HIGH-CLASS PRODUCT
PRICED INEXPENSIVELY TO
MEET A POPULAR DEMAND

The perfume and packing of "Mists of the Moon" are alike the creation of an artist. Every article perfumed with this rare odour embodies the research of expert chemists, and has only been adopted after meeting the most exacting requirements. The exquisite packing of cream and blue with moonlit picture is unique and "Mists of the Moon" is destined to win a name with every woman of good taste and discernment.



TALCUM POWDER

1/6 per jar.

CUSSONS' "MISTS of the MOON" is supplied in the following:—

PERFUME

FACE CREAMS (Day and Night)

TALCUM POWDER

LIPSTICK

COMPLEXION POWDERS (Loose and Solid)

BATH CRYSTALS

COMPRESSED BATH TABLETS

TOILET SOAP

COFFRETS (various)

If you have any difficulty in obtaining "Mists of the Moon" preparations from your usual source of supply please write direct for price list. Cussons' prices show the pharmacist 40% profit on selling price.

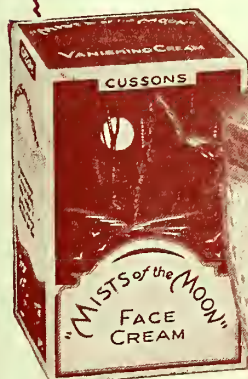
ADVERTISING MATERIAL SUPPLIED.

CUSSONS, Kersal Vale Works, MANCHESTER

LONDON SHOWROOMS:
Norwich House, Southampton Street,
High Holborn, W.C.1



We are
Exhibiting
at the
**BRITISH
INDUSTRIES
FAIR
1928**



DAY or NIGHT CREAM

Retails at 1/3 per jar.



COFFRET

Containing Vanishing Cream, Face Powder and Toilet Soap.

Retails at 4/6

GEORGE IV

(Regd.)

Lavender Water



*What wondrous charm
A surging tide of mist-blue flow'rs,
Flooding the warm, enchanted hours
With perfume—mystic balm.*

THE delicate perfume of the "mist-blue flowers" has been popular for centuries. In the luxurious Court circles of George IV they followed the King's example and scented their exotic toilettes with the subtle odour of lavender water.

The secret formula of George IV Lavender Water is the same as that which they used in the long-past days of the "First Gentleman in Europe." To-day it is made at Mitcham, where the blue fields of lavender flowers thrive so wonderfully. The result is an elegant, charming perfume of lavender which is unique in its refreshing fragrance.

The smart woman of discretion to-day chooses her lavender water very carefully, and therefore always selects George IV Lavender Water, as it is the quintessence of lavender.

PRICES :

4d., 10d., 1/6, 2/8,
5/-, 8/6, 15/6, 22/6,
28/-, 52/-

Sole Proprietors :

FRANCIS DRAKE & CO.

Perfumers

1 EDEN STREET, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.1.

George IV (Regd.) LAVENDER WATER

Expressly made from the original formula

Sold in Bottles at

4d. 10d. 1/6

2/8 5/- 8/6

15/6

etc., etc.



Wholesale Prices

2/8 6/8 12/-

21/4 40/- 68/-

120/-

per doz.

Keep **George IV LAVENDER WATER** in stock
—expressly the 5/- size. You
will be asked for it.

Further information from

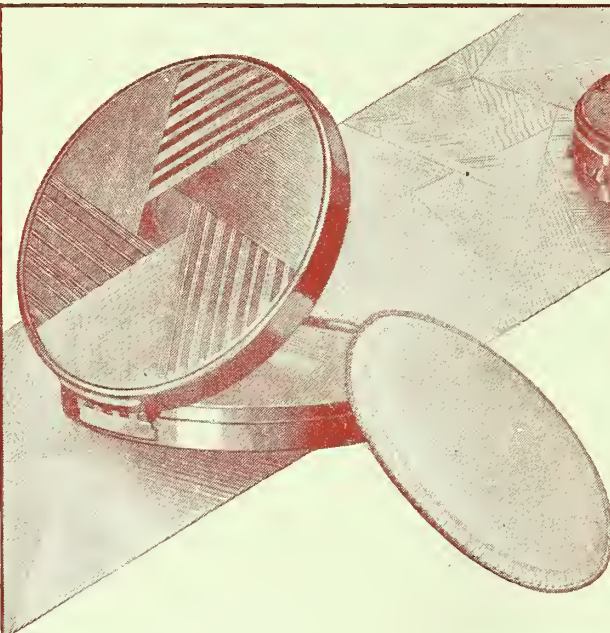
FRANCIS DRAKE & Co.

Perfumers

1 Eden Street, Hampstead Rd.

LONDON, N.W.1





HOUBIGANT

PARIS

The New Compact Powder

Flat gilt metal box.....4/3d.
Refill.....1/9d.

in all the well known perfumes:
EN VISITE • QUELQUES FLEURS • SUBTILITE
LE TEMPS DES LILAS • LE PARFUM IDEAL
CŒUR DE JEANNETTE, etc...

PARFUMERIES DE PARIS • Ltd.
LONDON W.3.

The Season of "Goodwill" and Profitable Trade !

It is during the Xmas trade that you notice the public preference for goods which carry an established Reputation and Good-will.

Almost always the buyer's choice is for the well-known and best advertised commodity. This year concentrate on the best selling hair brush in the world, namely, the MASON PEARSON—the brush with a forty years' reputation, and with the most hygienic and comforting qualities. It has, in fact, no equal, and through many years of sustained excellence and by reason of truthful advertising the public realises this, and buys the MASON PEARSON brush.

Be sure of your full share of the hair-brush trade this Christmas time, by laying in good stocks of the MASON PEARSON. As a gift, it is both admirable and sensible, while there are prices within the reach of everyone.



The biggest chemists in the world link their reputation to ours. *Link your reputation to ours* and our advertising and display matter. The latter is yours for the asking.

Pocket	Shingle	Universal	Junior
3/6	4 9	5 9	7/6
Popular	Standard	Extra	
10 6	15 -	18 6	

For particulars of . . .
generous trade discounts
write to your wholesaler.

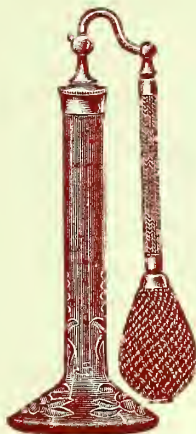
MASON PEARSON

HAIR BRUSH

DE VILBISS

DE VILBISS SPRAYS

are of robust
construction
and are
covered by a
perpetual
guarantee.



SERIES H. 14

DE VILBISS SPRAYS

command
attention by
their unique
and
charming
designs.



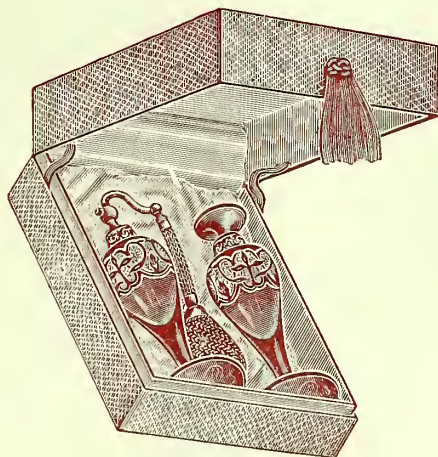
SERIES I. 14

DE VILBISS SPRAYS

are designed
by Artists and
manufactured
under the
supervision of
Experts.

PERFUMIZERS

DE VILBISS
SPRAYS
ARE
GOOD
SELLERS.



SERIES L.D.B. 25

DE VILBISS SPRAYS

are appreciated by
the Æsthetic,
the Artistic
and
the Utilitarian.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE DE VILBISS CO., LTD.
WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX



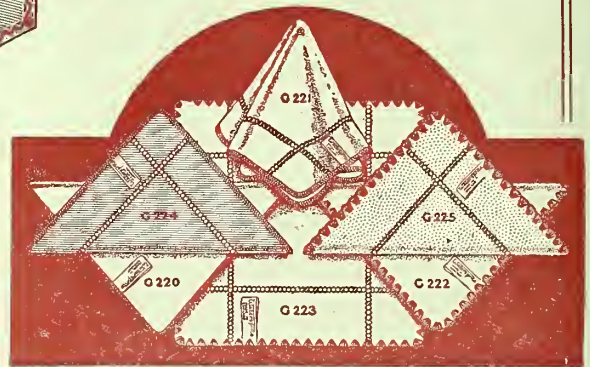
Watersprite

FACE CLOTHS

MADE IN ENGLAND

WE INTRODUCE OUR
NEW LINE
OF

**BRITISH MADE
KNITTED
FACE CLOTHS**



The above Illustration represents the handsome
DISPLAY CARTON IN SEVEN COLOURS

in which we are packing this new and
beautiful range of

KNITTED FACE CLOTHS

that we are manufacturing.

Watersprite Regd.
MADE IN ENGLAND

(All measuring about 12 x 11½ ins.)

WE ARE MAKING THESE IN SIX CHOICE STYLES
EACH STYLE PACKED 2 DOZEN IN COLOURED DISPLAY CARTON AS SHOWN.

WHITE, with Coloured Borders :

G220. Overlock Stitched, Assorted Colours	-	-	-	-	4/- dozen.
G221. Overlock and Cross-stitched, Assorted Colours	-	-	-	-	4/6 „
G222. Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours	-	-	-	-	5/3 „
G223. Shell and Cross-stitched, Assorted Colours	-	-	-	-	5/9 „

COLOURED, with Coloured Borders :

G224. Overlock Stitched, Assorted Colours	-	-	-	-	5/6 dozen.
G225. Shell and Cross-stitched, Assorted Colours	-	-	-	-	6/- „

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD.

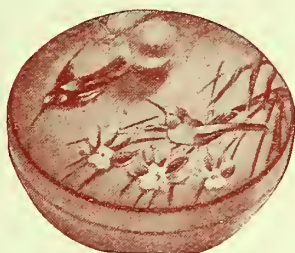
184-190 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

AND OBTAINABLE FROM ALL LEADING WHOLESALERS.

“B.G.”

We have many profitable lines for the “gift” season, which, given a bold display, are bound to attract custom.

Here are a few :



1002. 45/- doz.
Seven assorted, Bird designs on coloured backgrounds.



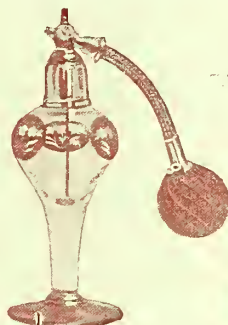
10108. 28/6 doz.
Eight assorted floral designs on Pink, Blue, Mauve and Yellow.



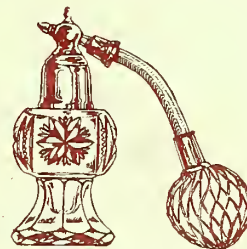
10030. 27/- doz.
Eight assorted floral designs on Pink, Blue, Mauve, Yellow



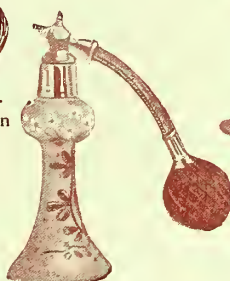
2497/75. 28/- doz.
Embossed floral design



8258/10A/971/75
38/- doz.
Crystal, with engraved and stained panels



5240/3/75. 38/- doz
Richly cut crystal



1797/2834/75 24/- doz.
Blue, with white flower



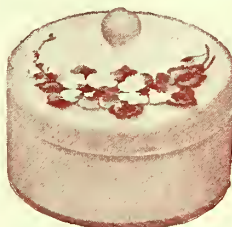
1796/2833/75.
24/- doz.
Pink, with white flower



M.I. 12/6 doz.
Assorted colour



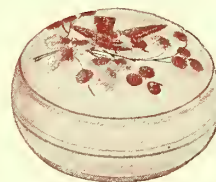
568/510/FB
66/6 doz.



K/10017. 17/6 doz.
Eight assorted floral designs on Pink, Blue, Mauve, Yellow



1028/520/FB
58/- doz.



1459 Pastel. 25/- doz.
Assorted colours and designs

HAVE YOU RECEIVED OUR LATEST ILLUSTRATED LISTS ?

BRIDGEN & GRIFFIN, 25 Bartlett's Buildings, E.C.4

Philip Josephs & Sons Ltd.

Established
1826

Formerly of
93 Old Street

SHOPFITTERS—SHOWCASE MAKERS—
SHOP FRONT BUILDERS

90 & 92 ST. JOHN STREET, CLERKENWELL
LONDON, E.C.1

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 2191.
Wires: JOSIPHIAH, SMITH, LONDON.



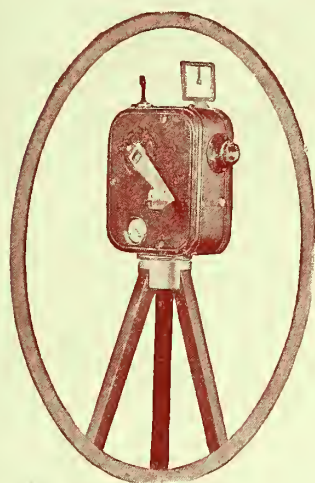
A TYPE OF VERY HANDSOME AND USEFUL WALL SHOWCASE

Can be had either in sections or as a whole for long walls. The semicircular portion is useful for sponges.

“Pharmacy Fitters for over a Century”

IMPORTANT NOTICE.ALTERATION IN PRICE OF THE
BABY CINÉ PROJECTOR.Dating from the 15th September, 1927, the price of the Baby
Ciné Projector will be increased as follows:—

Projector (110 volt)	-	-	£6
Regulating Resistance for all voltages	-		10/-



THE
"Baby Ciné"
PROJECTOR and CAMERA

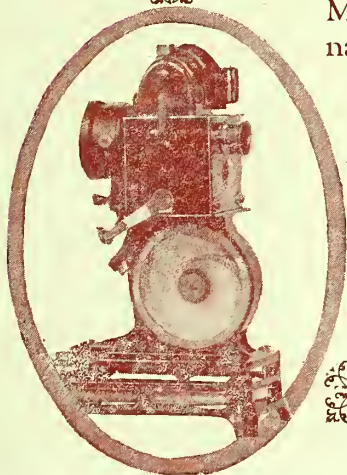
THE ever increasing public interest in Home Cinematography has rendered the "Baby Ciné" Projector, Camera and Accessories more popular than ever and their sales are rapidly increasing.

THE Ghost of dwindling Photographic business during the winter season has been effectively laid, since the sale of the "Baby Ciné" Projector has rendered the winter photographic season even brisker than the summer one for many Chemists.

THE steady influx of orders points to the certainty of an even better season than before, and our regular customers are already assuring themselves of stocks for the coming Christmas rush.

SUBSTANTIAL profits are to be gained through selling "Baby Ciné" goods, owing to the generous terms offered to Chemists.

May we have the pleasure of adding your name to our list of satisfied customers?



Pathé of France Ltd
 5 LISLE STREET
 LONDON, W. C. 2

PRODUCTS OF PATHÉ-CINEMA, PARIS



SLIPPERINE IS ALL POLISH

FREE FROM DUST

OVER
66% Profit
on outlay



For a two weeks' Window Display a bonus of one tin per dozen for one order—only during September and October.

Minimum Display Order £3.

Under £3, nett one month; £3, less 2½% one month; £6, less 5% one month. Carriage Paid £3. Cases free.

DECORATED TINS.

1/6 size	-	-	at 12/- dozen	} P.A.T.A.
2/6 „	-	-	at 20/- „	
10/6 7 lb.	-	-	at 96/- „	

The 7 lb. Tin contains a Refill Shaker.

STRIKING SHOW MATERIAL.

Miniature Samples for issue to Committees sent on request.

SINGLE STANDARD CASES. CARRIAGE PAID.

Terms, Cash with order.

No discount.

No bonus.

Case.	1/6	2/6	Cash.	Case.	1/6	2/6	10/6	Cash.
A	24	—	24/-	D	—	—	4	32/-
B	12	6	22/-	H	12	—	1	20/-
C	12	12	32/-	J	—	9	2	31/-
G	—	18	30/-	K	6	6	2	32/-

Distributors for England and Irish Free State :

A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., LTD., Leicester, London and Dublin

Makers : JOHNSTON & ADAMS, Dundee, Scotland

EXPORT : WM. C. RUDKIN & CO., 44 King William Street, E.C.

BAUMOL TOILET PREPARATIONS

VANISHING
CREAM



COLD
CREAM

These ideal toilet creams are now supplied in 7½d. and 1/3 tubes as well as in Fancy Opal Jars.

Sample tube and prices on application.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.

EDINBURGH AND LONDON (155 Farringdon Road, E.C.1).

Do you realise you are
losing money by not
stocking

ANZORA
Masters the Hair!

Anzora is more popular than ever, and almost every man demands it. Order a supply at once and reap your share of the liberal profits. Anzora Cream for greasy scalps and Anzora Viola for dry scalps. Obtainable from wholesalers. Terms: 12/- doz., retail at 18/- doz., 20/- doz., retail at 30/-

**A SUPPLY OF
ATTRACTIVE
SHOWCARDS
and cutouts sent
POST FREE.**

If unable to obtain from your wholesaler write to Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., Willesden Lane, London, N.W.6



When you stock

Armand
Toilet Goods

You stock the Best in quality and profit bearing sales.

**THE QUALITY IS
SECOND TO NONE**

and customers are quick to realise this and prevent ARMAND remaining on your shelves.

**THE PROFIT IS
SECOND TO NONE**

giving you a clear 48% (9/6 in the £1) on all ARMAND goods.

Our general press advertising is stimulating sales and sending you the right customers.

Price List and further particulars with pleasure from

Florian & Armand, Ltd.

Queensway, Ponders End, Middlesex

Phone: Enfield 0783.

NOTICE TO BRITISH DRUG AND EXPORT HOUSES

MERCOLIZED WAX

should not be included in your shipments
to SOUTH OR CENTRAL AMERICA, as
these markets are controlled and the Trade
Marks owned by the South American
Company.

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

GOLD MEDAL

BIDWELLS'

Estab. 1839

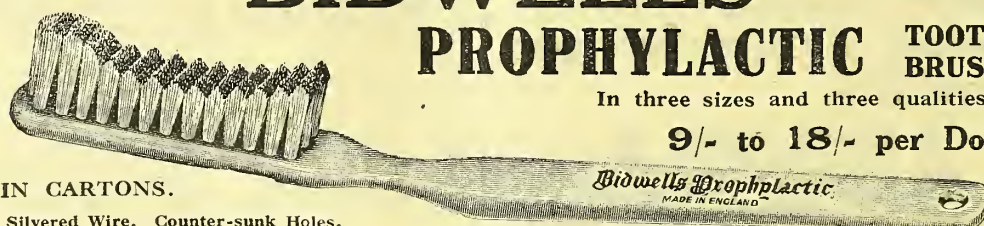
PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH

In three sizes and three qualities.

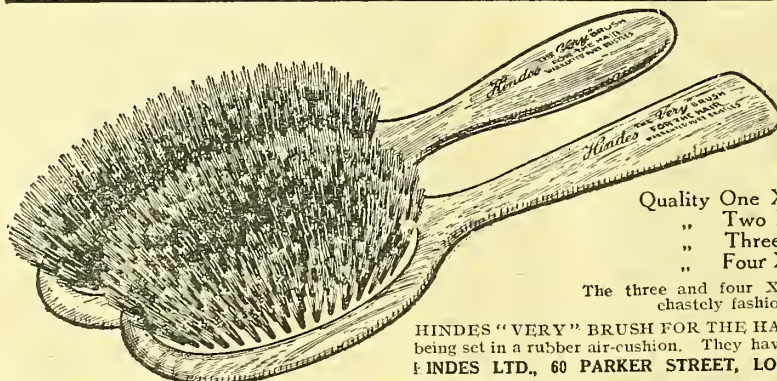
9/- to 18/- per Doz.

IN CARTONS.

Silvered Wire. Counter-sunk Holes.



Castle Mills, Axminster



**HINDES
"VERY"**

HAIR BRUSH

Quality	One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE 33½%
"	Two XX	10/6d. "	
"	Three XXX	15/- "	
"	Four XXXX	18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood
chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts
being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years
HINDES LTD., 60 PARKER STREET, LONDON, W.C.2. Works: BIRMINGHAM



Of course! all Mothers want their children to have lovely wavy hair, if it's possible . . . and

it is now that Nestol is here.

And that's why Nestol brings profits.

For full particulars and trade terms, write to:—

C. NESTLE & CO., LTD.

(Wholesale Depot),

48 SOUTH MOLTON STREET, LONDON, W.1.



If you don't stock it—you're money out-of-pocket.

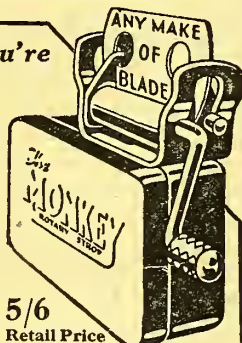
This famous little device, quite the best form of strop on the market to-day, makes a strong appeal on account of its low price. In its handsome nickelled case it only needs to be displayed on your counter to sell by the dozen—and every sale means 1/9 profit!

Sales matter and particulars of this and other fast-moving Douglas Kirby lines on request. Obtainable from your usual wholesaler, or direct. Complete range of factorial lines. Write for list.

Contractors to all the Scottish Railway Bookstalls.

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD., 9/10 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1.

Glasgow - - 47 Oswald Street, C.1.



5/6
Retail Price

Special 77% Profit Parcel ON "TIBO" TOOTH BRUSHES

You need to have only 37/3 worth of "TIBO" TOOTH BRUSHES, and with that quantity we are going to give you half-dozen 2/- size selling for 12/- free, and also one of the splendid "TIBO" TRIO window shows with cut-outs. Here is the offer:—

1 dozen 2/-	...	at 16/9 dozen
1 dozen 1/6	...	at 12/- dozen
1 dozen 1/-	...	at 8/6 dozen
HALF-DOZEN 2/-	...	FREE

You sell for	...	66/-
You pay	...	37/3

YOUR PROFIT ... **28/9**
Write, mentioning your Wholesaler's name to:—

"TIBO" PRODUCTS CO., Ltd., 55-63 Goswell Rd., London, E.C.1

**WINDOW
SHOW
FREE!**

**77%
PROFIT**

"Old Common Sense"



An illustration from

"The Treasure Cave"

Don't disappoint customers who ask for a copy of this children's booklet when they buy Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder.

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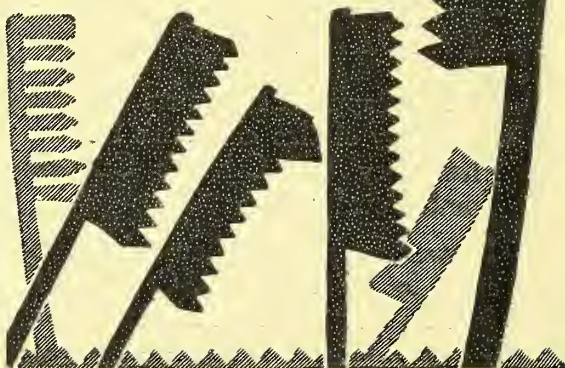
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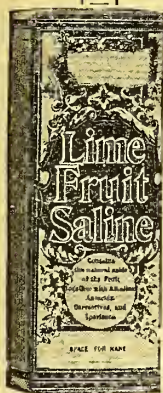
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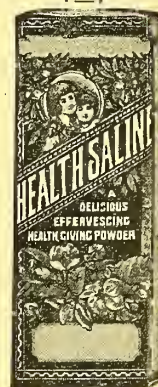
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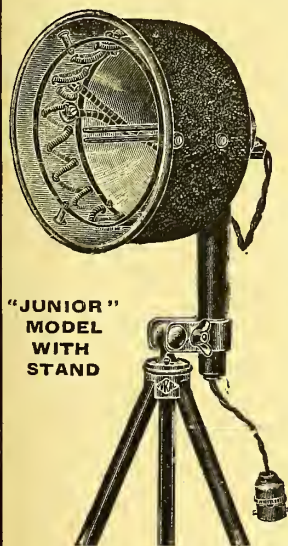


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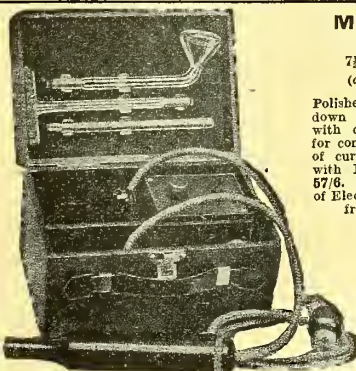
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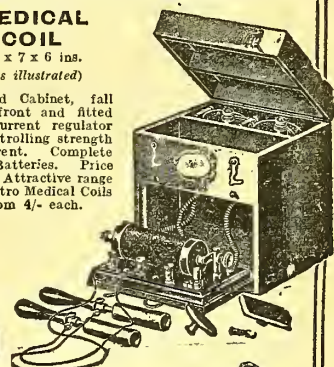
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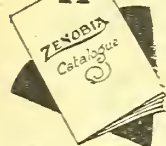
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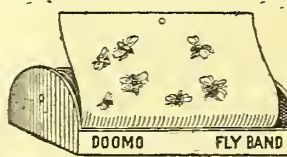
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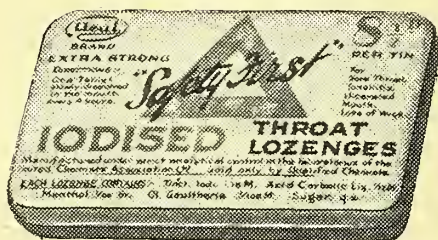


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"C. & D. Diary," 1928

"Known, Admitted and Approved" Remedies

The publication of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1928, which will take place in December, affords a unique opportunity of registering formulas for "known, admitted and approved" remedies, which can then be sold by chemists free of medicine-stamp duty, provided the appropriate reference to this standard work is given on the label of the preparation. It is an exceptional opportunity for chemists who require to make revisions rendered necessary by changes in poison law or developments in pharmacy. It is necessary that formulas, either new or modified, with the title under which the article is to be sold, should be submitted **not later than October 17** for inclusion in the *Diary*. In view of the large number of formulas received and of the fact that each year many chemists overlook the date fixed, we desire to point out that part of the *Diary* goes to press a few days after. Consequently we cannot publish any formulas received after the date mentioned. Formulas, which must be written on one side of the paper only, should be addressed to the Editor, *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Isopropyl Alcohol Regulations, 1927

The Isopropyl Alcohol Regulations 1927, under which every manufacturer, seller and user is required to furnish information as to the manufacture, sale and use of this substance, to which reference was made in last week's issue (p. 297), have now been issued by the Customs and Excise, and a copy of the notice (No. 157) can be obtained on application to Customs House, London, E.C.3. By these regulations every maker of isopropyl alcohol on September 1, 1927, is required within fourteen days of that date to deliver to the Customs and Excise, in whose station the premises on which the manufacture is carried on are situated, a written statement of his name (or the name of the firm), and the full address of the premises. The statement may be in the form of an ordinary letter. Every manufacturer after September 1, 1927, who at any time subsequent to that date commences manufacturing isopropyl alcohol at any premises not already registered must also give a similar notice to the above within fourteen days. The requirements apply equally to imported and British isopropyl alcohol. The liability of imported non-Empire isopropyl alcohol to Key Industry Duty is not, however, affected. The periods to be covered by the returns are from September 1 to December 31, 1927, and must be delivered to the officer within fourteen days after the latter date. Subsequent returns are to be half yearly (June 30 to December 31). The return has to be filled up on

FORM EX No. 241,

which will be periodically supplied by officers of Customs and Excise before the fifteenth day of the last month in the period in respect of which a return is due. If not received, application must be made for the Form, and non-compliance with the regulations will involve a liability to a penalty of £10. The information supplied will be strictly for official purposes, and there will be no disclosure of business. The return to be furnished must indicate the total quantity (Imperial gallons) manufactured on the premises. When received by direct importation or on sale from makers or vendors, the date of receipt, from whom received (name and address) and quantity (Imperial gallons) are required. When sold, the date of sale, the buyer (name and address), and quantity is required. When used on the premises the quantity must be stated, and whether used in the manufacture of perfumery, including toilet articles, flavouring essences, or medicinal purposes. Any other specific purpose for which isopropyl alcohol is used must also be mentioned.

Arsenobenzene Compounds

A circular (No. 815, England and Wales) has been issued by the Ministry of Health altering the designation "approved arsenobenzol compounds" to "approved arsenobenzene compounds," and pointing out that preparations of bismuth used in the treatment of syphilis, not being arsenobenzene compounds, cannot be distributed gratis to medical practitioners by local authorities. A new list 35B announcing a few changes in prices is sent out with the circular.

Safeguarding of Key Industries Act

The Board of Trade announce that they have received a complaint, under Section 1, subsection (5) of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, that spectacles, eye-glasses and monacles have been improperly excluded from the lists of articles chargeable with duty under Part I of that Act as amended by Section 10 of the Finance Act, 1926. The complaint will be referred for arbitration to a tribunal consisting of the Referee, Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., and of Dr. J. H. Jeans, F.R.S. and Professor F. A. Lindemann, F.R.S., who have been selected by the Lord Chancellor for the purpose of this arbitration.

Co-operative Development

At the quarterly meeting of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, held at Tooting, London, S.W., on September 6, Mr. W. B. Neville, the secretary, reported that

during the forthcoming half-year the Society will commence business in pharmacy. It is proposed to equip recently acquired premises in Powis Street, Woolwich, as a modern pharmacy. It is also intended to introduce a pharmacy as occasion offers at the Society's important branches. The Society intends not only to equip special shops, but also to establish pharmacy sections in every grocery department. Under the restrictions imposed by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association the Society will not be able to give its usual dividend checks on some of the articles sold in the pharmacy, but although the dividend will not be forthcoming the price charged for the proprietary brands would be no more at co-operative shops than at private establishments, and the surplus realised, if not distributed *pro-rata* to purchasers, goes to augment the general dividend fund.

Private Arrangement

Mr. Parkin S. Booth has issued a notice to the creditors of C. Tolkien & Co., Blackburn, stating that he has now heard from the trustee in this matter that all the assets, with the exception of household furniture, have now been realised. Creditors' claims have been advertised for, and the last date for dealing with such claims is September 15, and immediately after this date he proposes getting the committee together, with a view to declaring a dividend and finally distributing the proceeds.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. W. Lloyd Francis, chemist, 236 Clapham Road, London, S.W., was held recently, at the offices of Kingsbury & Turner, solicitors, 369-371 Brixton Road, S.W.9, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £625 12s. 5d., made up as follows:—Trade creditors, £207 16s. 10d.; cash creditors, £80; claim for dilapidations, £314; and partly secured creditors, £23 15s. 7d. The total claim of the latter was £243 5s. 7d., and they held security valued at £219 10s. The assets consisted of:—Stock-in-trade, £72 11s. 5d., and fixtures, fittings and utensils, £74 2s. 7d., making total assets of £146 14s.; from which had to be deducted £27 6s. for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £119 8s., or a deficiency of £506 4s. 5d. It was reported that the debtor took over the business about twenty years ago, paying £100 for same. In the first few years of the trading the turnover averaged from £800 to £900 per annum, but latterly it had fallen, and only averaged about £600 a year. The premises were held on a repairing lease at a rental of £65 per annum, which expired in twelve months' time. He had been served with a schedule of dilapidations which amounted to £314. The debtor had three life policies, which were held by the bank as security. A summons had recently been issued by the landlord for possession of the premises, but it was stated that negotiations were in progress with a view to a new lease being obtained. The matter was discussed, and it was decided that a deed of assignment should be executed in favour of Mr. Parkin S. Booth, accountant and auditor, Exchange Chambers, Bixteth Street, Liverpool.

Birmingham

Mr. Isaac Bradley, who for the past thirty years had been the Birmingham City coroner, died on September 6, at the age of seventy-five.

The annual dinner of the students' association of the Birmingham School of Pharmacy will be held at the Imperial Hotel on October 12. A general business meeting will be held at 6.30 p.m., the dinner at 7.30 p.m., and dancing will take place from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets for dinner and dance 8s. 6d., or for dance only 4s. 6d., may be obtained from Mr. H. Berry, The Technical College; Mr. R. E. Howard, Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.; Mr. F. Mousley, Wyleys, Ltd.; or the secretary, Miss M. D. Smith, 18 Margaret Road, Harborne. It has been decided to make a presentation at the annual dinner to Mr. W. B. Grove, M.A., lecturer in botany, on his retirement from the staff. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. H. Harvey, The Technical College, Suffolk Street, Birmingham.

Blackburn

Councillor W. H. Grimshaw, chemist and druggist, has been appointed a representative of Blackburn Corporation on the Board of Trustees of the Helen Neville Foundation

Among the ex-mayoresses of Blackburn who have received replicas of the official badge of office as mementoes of their service is Mrs. Farnworth, widow of Mr. W. Farnworth, Ph.C.

Leeds

Following a lecture by Mr. J. L. Baird, inventor of the televisior, to members of the British Association, on September 6, it was decided to form a society to further the progress of television and thus give a stimulus to this new branch of science.

It is understood that the recent anonymous offer of £100,000 for the new library of Leeds University was made by Sir Edward Brotherton, Bart., the well-known chemical manufacturer. Sir Edward is a former Lord Mayor of Leeds, and is keenly interested in the work of the University, to which he gave £20,000 in 1921.

Liverpool

The Liverpool Pharmacy Club inaugurated their new season on September 7 with a social meeting at the De Haden Café, Whitechapel.

Mr. J. L. Hirst, president of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, has returned from his holiday in the Isle of Man. The association will open the winter season with a visit to the Erasmus Works at Warrington on September 21.

Manchester

Members of the Manchester and District Pharmacists' Golfing Society resume their competitive matches on September 14, when there will be a contest for the Woolley trophy on the Fairfield golf course.

The *personnel* of a pharmacy in Market Street received a surprise, recently, when a small dog carried a huge rat into the establishment. The rodent was dead, and the assistants soon "removed stranger guests."

Miscellaneous

WINE-LICENCE TRANSFER.—At Newark Borough Police Court recently, the application by Taylors' Drug Co. for an off-licence transfer was granted.

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Mr. G. J. Smith, Radlett, has applied to the Hertfordshire County Council for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

THE LISTER CENTENARY EXHIBITION at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 54a Wigmore Street, London, W.1, will be closed on October 1. Since its inception in April the exhibition has been inspected by a large number of visitors from all parts of the world.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred on September 1 at the premises of Cascelloid, Ltd., celluloid goods manufacturers, Britannia Street, Leicester. One employee, a girl of seventeen, was, unfortunately, burned to death, and a considerable portion of the factory was destroyed. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

EYESIGHT WEEK.—During the week commencing October 17 a concerted effort is to be made by opticians to draw the attention of the public to the importance of preserving eyesight, to the necessity of having the eyes regularly examined, and to the ability and trustworthiness of qualified opticians to care for the eyes. Full details of the scheme may be obtained from the Secretary, The National Council for the Preservation of Eyesight, 97 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, who have prepared special advertising material for subscribers to their funds.

SHEEP-DIP PROSECUTIONS.—At Lindsay Petty Sessions, Lincoln, on September 2, Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., were summoned for selling sheep dip not properly labelled. For the defence, it was stated that the packets were not labelled, due to the fact that he goods were despatched in a hurry. The box containing the packets was marked "Poison." As soon as the mistake was discovered a fresh supply was despatched. The magistrates said it was apparently an oversight, and imposed a fine of £1. —At Brigg Police Court, on September 6, Mr. A. A. Rhodes, chemist and druggist, was fined £2 for selling sheep dip not bearing a label stating that it had been prepared according to a formula approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

IN THE COURTS.—At Bradford Police Court, on September 2, Mr. J. J. Booth (Booth & Co., wholesale druggists, Idle) was fined £2 and £5 5s. costs under the Workmen's Compensation Act for failing to return a complete form.—At Bristol, on September 2, J. W. Harris, general shopkeeper, was fined 5s. for selling boric acid containing an equivalent of 0.002 per cent. of arsenious oxide.—At Sutton Coldfield, recently, a charge against Mr. G. D. Horton, chemist and druggist, Walsall Road, of driving a motor car dangerously on July 26 was dismissed.—Charged at Nottingham, on August 31, on two summonses with selling certain medicine which was not stamped with the duty charge, Frederick William Cassell, patent-medicine proprietor, Beeston Road, Dunkirk, was fined £7 10s. in each case, and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs. It was stated by the Customs and Excise authority that defendant sold a "consumption cure" with a 6d. stamp upon it instead of a shilling one, and a cough cure which bore no stamp at all, though a 6d. one should have been affixed.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Intending new candidates for seats on the Council should lodge their nomination papers in the Registrar's office, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, by 12 noon on September 19. The latest dates for making applications for the October examinations are:—Preliminary, September 22; Registered Druggist, September 27; Pharmaceutical Chemist Licence, September 28; Pharmaceutical Assistant, October 3.

Private Arrangement

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. James Dunwoody, chemist, 183 Parnell Street, Dublin, was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £247 13s. 10d., of which £245 13s. 10d. was due to unsecured creditors and £2 was in respect of rent. In addition, there were fully-secured creditors for £200, holding securities valued at a like amount. The assets consisted of: Stock and moveable chattels, £40 18s. 5d.; cash at bank, 7s.; and lease, £50; making total assets of £91 5s. 5d., from which had to be deducted £20 for estimated cost of proceedings, leaving net assets of £71 5s. 5d. It was reported that the debtor commenced business about a year ago, paying £110 for the ingoing, made up as to £40 for stock, £20 for fixtures and £50 for the right of entry. The turnover had not exceeded £400 for the period, and the rental of the premises was £2 per week. An offer was put forward of 1s. in the £, payable in cash. The matter was discussed, and the opinion was expressed that the offer should be accepted. The following are among the creditors:—May Roberts & Co., Ltd., £58; Ayrton Saunders & Co., Ltd., £17; City Chemical and Colour Co., Ltd., £12; A. De St. Dalmas, £53.

Brevities

At the Petty Sessions Court, Enniskillen, last week, John Lemon & Sons, hardware merchants, Enniskillen, were summoned by the Ministry of Home Affairs for trading in poisons, they being unregistered persons, failing to keep a record under the Arsenic Act, selling poisons to an inspector unknown to them, and for failing to label the poisons with their name and address. The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, stated that defendants sold a tin of Eureka weed-killer containing 71 per cent. of arsenic, and they had been previously warned by the inspector in September 1926. The magistrates convicted on each of the four summonses, and imposed fines amounting to £1 15s., with £3 costs.

Electioneering in connection with the forthcoming election to the Council of Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland has commenced. The first candidates in the field are the retiring pharmacist representatives:—Messrs. A. C. McBride, J.P., Ph.C., Armagh; Andrew Wilson, Ph.C., Belfast; W. S. Taylor, Ph.C., Enniskillen; R. I. Edwards, Ph.C., Belfast, who have issued a joint appeal, in which they state they are the nominees of the North Irish Pharmacists' Association, adding that

"We think on looking over our record, and the time we have given to the Council ungrudgingly, and in every way doing our best to protect and further your interests, we may safely claim your vote and influence at the coming election in October. A great deal of work has yet to be done before the Council is properly established. . . ." The druggists' candidates will be chosen during September.

Dublin

Mr. John M. O'Connell, pharmaceutical chemist, of 17 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, was the subject of an application made to Mr. Justice Hanna, sitting as Vacation Judge in the High Court, Dublin, on September 6. Mr. Dockrell, S.C., with whom was Mr. Gavan Duffy (motioned by Arthur Cox & Co.), applied on behalf of Mr. George Munroe, liquidator, in the matter of the winding up of Thomas Furlong & Co., Ltd., for liberty to issue a summons during the vacation for an order restraining Mr. O'Connell from interfering with him in the exercise of his duties as liquidator, and directing him to give up stock-in-trade and other property of the company. The company carried on the business of pharmaceutical chemists established by the late Mr. Thomas Furlong, who died in January, 1906. At the date of the incorporation of the company in September 1919 the business was carried on by Miss Frances Higgins. By an agreement of February 6, 1926, it was agreed between Miss Higgins and Mr. O'Connell that the latter should introduce additional capital to the extent of £1,000, increasing the capital of the company to £2,500, that he should be appointed a director and manager, and that on the death of Miss Higgins he should be at liberty to purchase her £1,500 worth of shares at par. Miss Higgins died in May 1927, and by her will left her property to her sister, Mrs. George Walker, who resided in Melbourne, Australia. Mr. O'Connell did not exercise his option, and at an extraordinary meeting on June 28, 1927, at which he presided, a resolution was passed winding up the company and appointing Mr. Munroe liquidator. In July the premises were put up for sale and knocked down at £3,100 to Mr. O'Connell, who, however, failed to pay his deposit. The premises were again put up for sale on August 25, and Mr. O'Connell appeared at the auction and prevented the people from bidding. He said he would not allow anyone to have the premises. There were persons at this sale prepared to bid and who had a cheque marked good for £2,500. Mr. O'Connell refused to give up possession when required by the liquidator. They could not sell until they got him out. Mr. Justice Hanna said he did not think the matter was a vacation one at all. It had been going on since June. He would allow it to be entered on the list for September 19.

Belfast

Mr. Thomas May, chemist and druggist, 227 York Street, Belfast, has received many expressions of sympathy on the death of his wife, which took place at Sunnyside, Whitehead, co. Antrim, on August 29.

At a meeting of Belfast Corporation, on September 1, it was resolved to grant a licence under the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts to Mr. James D. Smith, engineer and manager, chemical department, Corporation gas works, to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons at 66 Bond Street, Belfast.

Scottish News

Brevities

Scottish chemists are viewing with interest and doubt the proposed method of payment for English Health Insurance prescriptions.

An article on "Edinburgh as a Spa," which appeared recently in the "Edinburgh Evening News," dealt with the healing powers of St. Bernard's Well, and mentioned that Dr. James Gregory sent his children regularly to drink its waters, and deplored the fact that Edinburgh people did not take advantage of the precious treasure contained in the waters of St. Bernard's Well. It is curious that Edinburgh people to this day value his powder more than his advice!

Confectioners' Exhibition

THE thirty-first Confectioners', Bakers' and Allied Traders' Exhibition was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.1, on September 3, and will continue until September 9. There are 294 exhibitors, and the exhibits and displays maintain the same high standard which has been shown in previous years. Among the varied range of productions many lines are of interest to chemists, and several houses well known in the drug trade have stands. As in the past, flavourings and colours are featured in many of the exhibits, and are shown by the MANCHESTER CHEMICAL CO., LTD.; W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., vanillin, coumarin, essential oils, and coal tar confectionery colours; STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD., "Red Ball" flavouring essences; CONSOL PRODUCTS, LTD., lemonade powder, lime juice cordial and lemon squash; BRITISH ESSENCE CO., LTD., fruit essences, floral ottos, and essential oils; CHALLENGE BROS., flavouring essences, spices, fruit pulps; BLACKWALL, HAYES & CO., LTD., essences and food colours; WHITE, TOMKINS & COURAGE, LTD., soluble essences of lemon, orange and lime, Sicilian oil of lemon, Mitcham oil of peppermint; A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., natural and synthetic essences, oleo-resins, natural and synthetic menthol, alcohol substitute, and terpeneless oils; and the LONDON ESSENCE CO., LTD. Malt preparations, which play an important part in bakery, are shown by the BRITISH DIAMALT CO., who prepare malt extracts in liquid and powder form, and MONTGOMERIE & CO., LTD., and, if required, the pharmaceutical quality extract can also be supplied. Dried milk and milk food preparations are exhibited by HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LTD., and TRUFOOD, LTD., milk powder from Cheshire milk. The machinery displayed ranges from mixing machines, fuel and electric ovens to foiling and wrapping machines, made by the FORGROVE MACHINERY CO., LTD., and ROSE BROS. (GAINSBOROUGH), LTD. Wrapping paper is manufactured by SPEICERS, LTD., who specialise in paper for automatic wrapping; WAXED-PAPERS, LTD., printed aluminium foil in sheets, waxed papers, and wax-backed aluminium foil, which combines the advantages of aluminium foil and waxed paper; WILKINSON BROS., LTD., embossed seals for perfumery and toilet articles and chemists' sundries. The ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD., display "Flit," a liquid insecticide, non-poisonous, harmless, and non-staining. The NESTLÉ ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO. have an exhibit of chocolate and cocoa; WRIGLEY (SALES), LTD., Spearmint; and J. W. LIGHTBOWN & SONS "Grips" pastilles. Retailers who wish to improve the appearance of their shops will find plenty of ideas at the stands of the IMPERIAL SHOPFITTING CO.; HARRIS & SHELDON, LTD., who feature a dust excluding, hygienic counter-guard and metal frame showcase. Show cards, tickets, posters and advertising novelties are shown by DUDLEY & CO.; E. DUNCAN DORING, a new line in decorated tins and electrically-operated fixtures; MANSELL, HUNT, CATTY & CO., window-dressing paper and fancy boxes; and VENESTA, LTD., cases in plywood. New types and models of "National" cash registers, which can be had finished to match shop fittings, are exhibited by the NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., LTD., and automatic scales and weighing instruments are shown by W. & T. AVERY, LTD. Glassware is exhibited at the stands of JULES LANG & SON, E. DUNCAN DORING, and JOHNSON & JORGENSEN FLINT GLASS, LTD., while the chemist who contemplates opening a soda-fountain bar will find the exhibit of WILSON'S SODA FOUNTAINS (1921), LTD., of interest.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM has been made a notifiable disease in the royal borough of Kensington (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 718) as from October 1.

INCREASING USE OF HYPNOTICS.—"I know of a ladies' residential club where the members are obliged continually to buy sleeping draughts in order to get any sleep before 3 o'clock in the morning, when there is a lull only for about two hours. I hope that the suggestion that loud hooters at night in towns should be pronounced illegal may become law. . . ."—From a letter in "The Times" of August 17.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

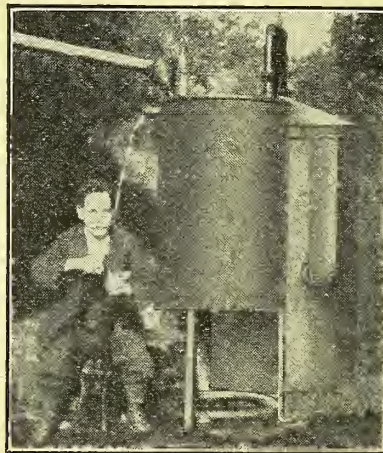
M. HENRI COUTIÈRE, who has just been made an officer of the Legion of Honour, has been professor of zoology at the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy since 1902. He received this decoration, however, as "first-class pharmacist-major of the French Army."

AMONG the victims of the rack-railway accident near Chamonix was M. Brisson, a Parisian pharmacist, whose shop was in the rue Boissy d'Anglas, between the Madeleine and the Concorde. In his younger days he served as house-pharmacist at the Skin Hospital of Saint Louis, and made a speciality of dermatological preparations.

FROM an observation made (in the course of a discussion on the taxation of perfumery) at a meeting of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, it appears that the French tax on "luxury articles" has induced a certain number of large French perfumery firms to establish factories abroad, especially in the United States. Smaller firms, unable to do this individually, are endeavouring to form groups for the same object.

Primitive Lavender Distillery in the Hautes-Alpes

It was when I was walking from Bourg l'Oisans to La Grave, along the romantic gorge of the Romanche, that I first noticed wild lavender in flower by the roadside. A little farther on I came across one of the primitive stills commonly used by the country folk. A boiler, in which the freshly gathered lavender was placed, heated with compressed fuel (briquettes), had been set up between the roadway and the torrent. A pipe carried off the vapour from the still, the water condenser of which was fed by a pipe (visible on the top of the photo) bringing down the icy-cold water from the mountain slopes above. A tin can served as receiver for the essence. Heaps of exhausted lavender lay on the banks



WAYSIDE LAVENDER STILL

of the Romanche, doubtless to be carried away by the floods in winter. The man in charge, a pleasant young fellow wearing the usual blue overalls, told me that the heads of lavender of this neighbourhood, small and poor as they looked to those accustomed to the English garden flower, gave a very high proportion of esters, "fifty or so," he said, "as compared with the eighteen or so of Mitcham, and, do you know," he added, "that the Mitcham fields were originally planted from our French stock?" This was the only still I saw, probably because they are usually situated higher on the mountain slopes, whereas I was following the valley roads. Along the route, at a cross-roads, I found rustic stall where a woman offered little bottles of lavender water to passers-by, and to the occupants of the many excursion charabancs from Grenoble.

Colonial and Foreign News

FRENCH PERFUMERY FACTORY IN ATHENS.—The Paris firm of L. T. Piver is at present erecting a plant for the manufacture of its perfumes in Athens. The plant is being supplied by French firms.

SOUTH AFRICAN MOLASSES FOR CANADA.—A recent trade development has been the arrival at Montreal of a cargo of 1,500,000 gallons of "black strap" molasses from South Africa, for use in the manufacture of cattle food and for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. This is the first shipment of the kind from South Africa, previous supplies having come from Cuba.

PHARMACEUTICAL DANCE.—To raise funds for the proposed Home for Pharmacy, which the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales hope to establish and maintain in order to carry on research and laboratory work, the Society recently gave a dance at the Ambassadors, Sydney. The function was well attended, and should be the means of adding considerably to the fund.

PLATINUM IN CANADA.—Federal Government statistics on the platinum output of Canada indicate that in 1926 production in British Columbia totalled 50 fine oz. compared with six oz. in the previous year. Besides platinum, small quantities of other precious metals of the platinum group, such as iridium, osmium, ruthenium and rhodium have been found in concentrates shipped from British Columbia to England for refining.

OPIMUM ALKALOIDS.—A patent has been granted to a Hungarian pharmacist, Johann Kabay, for the manufacture of opium alkaloids from the fresh green parts of the poppy, and a factory has been erected at Budszentmihály (Comitat Szabolcs) which has already commenced operations. Home cultivation of the poppy for this purpose is being attempted, and a considerable area has been sown.

SALES OF MEDICINES IN POLISH DRUG-STORES.—An order was issued on July 19, 1926, in Poland, permitting the sale in businesses other than pharmacies of certain medicaments classed as dietary articles or cosmetics. The articles, the sale of which was to be permitted in drug-stores, were to be enumerated in a special list, to be published later. This list has now been issued, and included in it are not only cosmetic preparations, a few articles for veterinary use, but also preparations of lecithin and of hæmoglobin. Although pharmacists are not entirely satisfied with this list, it is hoped that it will afford an effective means of combating the illicit trade in medicaments in Poland, i.e., their sale outside pharmacies.

RUSSIAN DRUGS.—It is officially reported that this year's crop of medicinal plants has been satisfactory, and only the crop of lime flowers has suffered in consequence of the heavy rain. The State Trading Corporation has already secured a stock of 4,000 tons of liquorice root out of this year's output. Considerable care is at present being exercised to ensure that the drugs collected in Soviet Russia and intended for export comply with the standards recently set up by a special commission (*C. & D.*, I, 1927, p. 277). With this object in view a clearing house has been established in Leningrad, through which all drugs intended for export have to pass, and where they are carefully sorted and submitted to appropriate treatment before being packed. In addition, every consignment is provided with a certificate.

CONTROL OF PHARMACIES IN EGYPT.—The Egyptian Department of Public Health, in view of the inadequacy of the law promulgated in 1904 relative to the practice of pharmacy, has elaborated a scheme for the control of pharmacies, drug-stores and specialities. The Legislative Commission of the Ministry of Justice has considered this project, and in virtue of proposed legislation the number of inhabitants provided for by each pharmacy is to be 8,000 in Cairo and Alexandria, and 12,000 in other towns or provinces. New pharmacies opened must be reasonably distant from existing ones and as far as possible in the areas which will be specified in a decree of the Minister of the Interior. In order to encourage the opening of pharmacies in provincial areas, the Department of Public Health is prepared to subsidise those pharmacists who lack capital, this subsidy to be gradually repaid.

South African News

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

Orange Free State

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.—The members of the Pharmaceutical Society residing in Bloemfontein met in the room used for the Society's meetings on July 29 for the purpose of bidding farewell to Mr. L. Gunn, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society, prior to his transfer to East London. Mr. James Reid (vice-president) was in the chair, and paid a tribute to Mr. Gunn's services to the Society as secretary, treasurer and president. He expressed the regret of the Society at the impending departure of Mr. Gunn, and asked him to accept a silver cigarette case, suitably engraved, as a small token of the esteem in which he was held. On behalf of the chemists of Bloemfontein he wished Mr. Gunn every success in his new sphere. Mr. H. H. Greenwood (past-president) associated himself with Mr. Reid's remarks, and stated how much he and the Society were indebted to Mr. Gunn for the splendid organising work done by him on the occasion of the meeting of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa at the conference in Bloemfontein in 1926. Mr. Francis Carter (another past-president) endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers, and pointed out how much the apprentices and junior assistants owed to Mr. Gunn for the work he had done in arranging the classes for them in connection with the Grey University College. Mr. Gunn, in reply, thanked the speakers for their kind wishes and for the memento of his association with the Society. He particularly referred to the kindness with which he (a chemist holding the Transvaal qualification) had been treated during his stay in the Orange Free State; he had never been made to feel an "outsider."

Canadian Notes

CANADIAN P.A.T.A.—F. A. McGregor, Ottawa, registrar under the Combines Investigation Act of Canada, has announced that the findings of the Royal Commission appointed by Hon. Peter Heenan, Canadian Minister of Labour, to investigate the operations of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, are being prepared and will be submitted to the Government shortly. Because of complaints by Sir William Glyn-Jones that the Association had not been afforded an opportunity of presenting its case, provision was made for the Royal Commission, which held sittings in various cities, from Montreal to Winnipeg.

Perfumes in Soviet Russia

A DECREE issued by the Central Executive Committee provides for the introduction of an excise duty on perfumes and cosmetics in Soviet Russia, to be levied on all preparations whether of foreign or home manufacture. Soaps of all descriptions, as well as toilet articles used for purely hygienic purposes, will not be liable to this duty. The new excise duty is based on the retail price of the article, and is fixed at 15 per cent. in the case of eau de Cologne, 20 per cent. on perfumes, 25 per cent. on perfumed powders, and 32 per cent. on all other kinds of cosmetics and perfumes. This decree entered into force on September 1. In this connection it is interesting to note that complaints have been raised that several of the official local pharmaceutical organisations have been devoting large sums to the manufacture and purchase of perfumes and cosmetics, a form of enterprise which is resented by other bodies, which maintain that it does not come within the sphere of activity of the pharmaceutical profession. Consequently, the People's Commissariat for Health has issued a decree forbidding pharmacies, as well as organisations responsible for the conduct of local groups of pharmacies, to devote more than 10 per cent. of their total available funds to the manufacture and purchase of stocks of perfumes and cosmetics.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

WRIGHTS DRUG CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £700. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, perfumers, oil and colourmen, importers, opticians, etc. The subscribers are: T. Wright and Mrs. E. M. Wright. R.O.: 10 Manor Court Road, Nuneaton.

BROUGH & Co. (HARROGATE), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, manufacturers of and dealers in patent and proprietary medicines, etc. The subscribers are: L. Brough and F. Brough.

G. E. HARE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist now carried on by A. Norweb at 33 Hollow Stone, Nottingham, as "G. E. Hare." The permanent directors are: A. Norweb, 31 Melton Road, West Bridgford; J. R. Smith, 61 Hardstaff Road, Sneinton. Solicitors: Burton, Briggs and Richards, Castle Place, Nottingham.

HENRY APPS & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of importers, exporters, factors, warehousemen, brokers, general traders and universal providers, manufacturers' agents, produce brokers, shippers, dealers in produce, provisions, fruits, canned goods, drugs, chemicals, etc. The directors are: H. J. Apps and S. Freeman. R.O.: 17 Philpot Lane, E.C.

DENTISTS' MUTUAL SUPPLY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of dealers in dental, surgical and medical equipment, instruments, drugs, chemicals, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: Ruth I. Skeggs, 27 Belmont Road, Beckenham, Kent, clerk; M. H. Harper, 80 Blake Road, Bowes Park, N.11, clerk. Solicitors: Kennedy, Lindo & Co., 79 Coleman Street, E.C.

VITAMOGEN TONIC FOOD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the trade mark "Vitamogen" and the assets (except book debts) of Vitamogen, Ltd., to manufacture and sell the Vitamogen food preparation and food combinations therewith; to carry on business as chemists, druggists, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: F. W. Moore, 17 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2, chartered accountant, and H. R. White, 11 Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.2, insurance broker. Solicitors: Grundy, Izod & Co., 11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.

SECTO POLISHES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To adopt an agreement with T. T. Minchin, to acquire the trade-mark "Secto," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in chemical preparations, polishes, cleaning materials, preservative preparations, varnishes, paints, pastes, liquids, enamels, oils, grease, soaps, creams, toilet and household preparations and requisites, boxes, cases and containers, etc. The first directors are T. T. Minchin, J. F. Bromley, G. Membery, and E. M. Jones. R.O.: Masbro Works, 34 Waterloo Street, Hammersmith, W.6.

E. ALDRIDGE & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,000. Objects: To develop and turn to account the business of mineral water manufacturers carried on as E. Aldridge & Co. at Southampton, Bournemouth and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in mineral and aerated waters and other liquids of every description, plant, machinery, bottles, vessels, filters, syphons, receptacles and appliances applicable for manufacturing, treating, preserving, aerating, mineralising and bottling such liquids, etc. The subscribers are: E. D. Townsend-Rose and E. G. Parsons. Solicitors: J. E. Fink & Marston, 7 Hampshire Terrace, Portsmouth.

HAIRDRESSERS' WHOLESALE ASSOCIATION.—The Hairdressers' Wholesalers' Association, Ltd., was registered on August 31 as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, with an unlimited number of members, each liable for £1 in the event of winding up. The income and property of the Association, whencesoever derived, are to be applied solely

towards the promotion of its objects. Objects: To organise and promote exhibitions, shows or fairs for the hairdressing trade or general exhibitions, shows or fairs at which the trade is represented, etc. The Association shall consist of persons, firms or companies established in business in Great Britain or Ireland, carrying on or engaged in the business of hairdressers' sundriesmen or the manufacture or supply of hairdressers' equipment and toilet preparations. The management is vested in a Council, the first members of which are: W. H. Osborne, H. E. Jarvis, H. Serventi, E. L. Calmon, F. C. Dexter, S. Harrison, C. Kropacsy, W. T. G. McGill, H. Nagele, and L. Silk. Solicitors: Finnis, Downey, Linnell and Chessher, 5 Clifford Street, W.1.

BRITISH GLUES AND CHEMICALS.—A net loss of £12,760 is shown by the accounts for the year ended May 31, 1927 (against a net loss of £22,919 for 1925-26), from which is deducted the credit balance of £7,019 brought forward, leaving a debit of £5,741 for next account. The dividend on the 8 per cent. preference shares remains in arrear from April 1, 1922; no dividend has yet been paid on the ordinary shares.

PROMONTA CO., LTD., was registered as a "private" company on August 26, with a nominal capital of £1,000. Objects: To acquire from Chemische Fabrik Promonta G.M.B.H., Hamburg, the goodwill of the business carried on by them in London, in relation to the food "Promonta," together with registered trade-mark No. 427,703, Class 3, dated July 7, 1922, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of natural and artificial foods, medicines and combinations of foodstuffs, drugs, chemicals and chemical substances, etc. The first directors are: E. Hauptmann, R. Passek, O. Bene, W. H. Gordon, R. R. Osman. R.O.: 127-131 Regent Street, W.1.

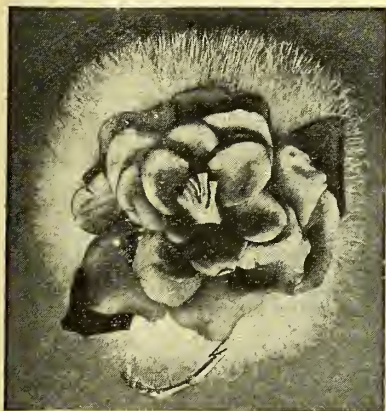
TAYLOR'S (CASH CHEMISTS) TRUST, LTD.—The directors announce that in order to finance the acquisition of a controlling interest in other similar businesses they have already issued at par £231,228 in $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares of £1 each. They now intend to issue at par the balance of these shares, amounting to £248,722, in order to acquire further interests of an allied character. These 248,722 cumulative $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. preferred ordinary shares will be offered first for subscription to the present shareholders, who will have the right to purchase, free of stamp and fee, one deferred ordinary share of 2s. for every two preferred ordinary shares allotted. The shares have been underwritten by Tritton, Labouchere & Caro at a commission of 4 per cent. No applications for deferred shares alone will be considered and the offer expires on September 7. On the shares now offered the first dividend will be payable on February 28, 1928.

STEPHEN SMITH & Co., LTD.—In a circular to shareholders, the Chairman announces that the state of his health necessitates his retirement from active business life and he and practically all the ordinary shareholders have accepted an offer by Sir Charles Cottier to purchase such ordinary shares, this offer, however, being conditional upon the preference shareholders agreeing to certain modifications. For the past six years preference shareholders have been receiving dividends at the rate of 11 per cent., tax free, and it is now proposed that in place of the 6 per cent. cumulative preferential dividend, with a further right of participation in profits, the shareholders should be entitled to an 8 per cent. cumulative preferential dividend, and further, that there should be issued now by way of bonus out of reserve one fully-paid ordinary share of the company for every three preference shares at present held. To carry out this arrangement it is proposed to capitalise £120,000 of the company's reserve by applying the sum in payment up in full of 120,000 new ordinary shares, of which 54,911 are to be issued by way of bonus to preference shareholders and the balance to be distributed as fully paid among the present ordinary shareholders. On the basis of profits over the past seven years, calculations are made by which it is estimated that in place of the 11 per cent. received by preference shareholders during the past six years, there should be a net dividend of just under £11 15s. A meeting to consider these proposals will be held on September 15.

The Powder Puff Vogue

How old is the powder puff? Certainly the powder came before the puff, although used for an entirely different purpose. In the days of Watteau's dainty ladies and elegant males, by powder was indicated hair powder. Silk puffs were then occasionally used for the application of a rather deleterious—in the light of modern know-

ledge — pearl white to the neck, and although the popular impression of a powder puff was the bellows used for ejecting powder upon the coiffure, the hair-dressers of that day usually favouring a huge swansdown puff. Hair powdering was dealt a mortal blow by the establishment of a stamp duty, in 1786, on the powder (as well as on perfumery), and



A HANDSOME MODEL OF THE POPULAR TYPE. THE FLORAL HANDLE AND DECORATION IS OBTAINABLE IN VARIOUS SILKEN COLOURS.

the subsequent imposition of a hair powder licence, which cost £1 1s. a year, finished the prevailing fashion, which had lasted over 100 years. Face powder came into more prominent use in early Victorian days, the custom previous to its adoption being to use paint for the complexion. The use of powder obviously required some instrument for its application, and, from this time, the evolution of the modern puff may well be dated. One of the earliest "puffs" in use in this connection was the hare's foot, and in theatrical circles there is to this day a limited demand for this article for the application of solidified rouge. The swansdown puff, in its earliest domestic form, consisted of two pieces of swans' pelt sewn together with the down on both sides. The expense of this type of article led to the introduction of the familiar silk-backed, padded puff with bone handle, which was practically the only type of puff in ordinary use from cradle to grave up to the end of the war. The craze for novelty had then invaded every industry, and puff manufacturers were not slow to meet this new demand. In addition the use of cosmetics had enormously increased, and the gentle art of make-up, once confined to the theatrical dressing-room or the privacy of a lady's boudoir, became a fashionable pastime in restaurants, theatres, trains, tubes, buses, indeed everywhere. The swansdown puff, both ornamental and useful, in a powder bowl on the dressing table was unsuited for such a purpose, and the velour puff—a daintily stitched double-faced pad of the finest lamb's wool—that could be carried with a tiny powder box in a handbag, then came into its own. The velour puff itself has undergone changes. An extremely popular form is modelled on the swansdown type with a double-faced surface, padded in the centre, and a droll knob as a holder. Beaver fur is also a comparatively recent application in regard to powder puffs, and while some manufacturers specialise in this form, others express little enthusiasm for it. The colour of the fur is, perhaps, against it for general adoption. But there is a decided movement for coloured down puffs to match the shade of face powder used. The range in this respect is greater than may at first be supposed, for there is a demand for face powders of even green or purple shades for special purposes.

Prior to the outbreak of war, France was the principal maker of powder puffs, but an important industry in this

country has since been established, and it should be added the workmanship of the best-known British products is considered superior in finish to that of French puffs, which are, in the main, of ordinary quality.

SWANSDOWN OR GOOSEDOWN?

The term swansdown is the perpetuation of a description which is now practically obsolete. The material is no longer obtained from the swan, except for a few puffs of the finest quality. The pelts usually employed are obtained from the goose. Goose skins are specially prepared in certain districts of France for the puff manufacturers. Other Continental countries have since taken up the industry, notably Poland, but up to the present the French skins surpass, in quality, those of any other country. This is a position, however, which time and experience will probably modify. The buyer of goose skins for puff-making is at the mercy of conditions beyond his control. A dry season which results in scarcity of water affects considerably the health of the geese, which prefer plenty of clean water. The feeding consequently suffers, and the result is seen in the poorer quality of the pelt. The finest pelts are obtainable about February after the Christmas killing, for which the birds are specially fattened. When the skin is removed it is dried and prepared; all the feathers have to be plucked by hand, leaving only the familiar soft down, which is then ready for the manufacturer. Puff-making is an industry which appears simple, and undoubtedly in the past has attracted numerous amateurs eager to take up an easy and, of course, profitable business. Actually, it is a business full of traps for the unwary. There is a whole art in the cutting of the pelts, in the stitching and trimming, to say nothing of the introduction of new types, and it is one which, if lacking, is readily seen in the finished article. And what is more important perhaps is the adjustment of

prices to present-day spending power. When trade is good there is a demand for better-class articles; but in any event, modern woman demands a puff of some sort, and it is for the manufacturer to guess what will be wanted some months ahead. Another psychological decision has to be arrived at in distinguishing the gift puff from the personal. For the gift, some manufacturers design an attractive case

with a swansdown puff backed by an everyday velour puff at a really moderate price. For the personal article, a gaily decorated colour swansdown that will be reflected in, say, a crystal bowl will sell, at certain seasons, at sight. Of the different models, colours and packing, the variety is unending. Luminous and multi-coloured bordered silk handkerchiefs, floral attachments, china holders, handsome containers, all go to proclaim the conquest of woman by the ubiquitous powder puff.



A NOVEL DESIGN IN WHICH THE PUFF, IN CONSTITUTING THE DRESS OF THE BALLET DANCER, RESTS ON A PLATFORM SUPERIMPOSED ON THE LEGS.

Trade Notes

PHELTOSE is a new sanitary belt which is being widely advertised by Tubbs, Lewis & Co., Ltd., 29 Noble Street, London, E.C.

OVALTINE.—A. Wander, Ltd., 184 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7, announce a reduction in the prices of Ovaltine from October 10.

HEPPELLS, LTD., 164 Piccadilly, London, W.1, draw attention to the fact that they are the sole proprietors of Clark's Thinning Bath Salts.

FLORAL EAU DE COLOGNE, of Cheramy, Paris, scented in eight various perfumes, is a line advertised by Parfumeries de Paris, London, W.3.

ENGLISH DRUGS.—This season's dandelion roots, buckthorn, and hawthorn berries, etc., can now be supplied by J. Flemons & Sons, Dunstable.

PAPIER POWDRÉ, LTD., 46 Baker Street, London, W.1, draw attention to their advertising campaign, as well as to their offer of discount for a window display.

BRIDGEN & GRIFFIN, 25 Bartlett's Buildings, London, E.C.4, in their advertisement, feature scent sprays and powder bowls in a charming variety of designs.

"DUTEC" TOOTH BRUSHES, made in several varieties with pure selected bristle and bone handles, are offered by J. Dupont & Co., 18 Fore Street, London, E.C.2.

PUFFS in all varying styles are a speciality of William-son Bros., Ltd., 177 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, who invite wholesale and shipping inquiries.

OSRAM GAS-FILLED LAMPS.—The General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, advertise in this issue the new reduced prices of their Osram lamps.

SLIPPERINE DANCE POLISH.—On another page in this issue Johnston & Adams, Dundee, give particulars of a special bonus offer for a two weeks' window display of this preparation.

HOUBIGANT, Paris, advertises his new Compact Powder, which is supplied in the various perfumes associated with the name of this firm by Parfumeries de Paris, Ltd., London, W.3.

FLOWER OILS, jasmin, roses, and violets, attractively packed in six sizes and fitted with sprinkler tops, are the latest creation of P. H. Galloway, Ltd., Walworth Road, London, S.E.17.

PERFUME SPRAYS have come to be regarded as an indispensable adjunct to the toilet table, and are offered in a wide range of styles by the De Vilbiss Co., Ltd., West Drayton, Middlesex.

SHOP FITTINGS AND DISPLAY CASES in modern designs, particularly adapted for the effective display of selected lines in chemists' shops, are a speciality of A. Farley & Co., 227 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

The reason why some chemists have done more business in photographic developing and printing during 1927 than in 1926 is explained elsewhere in this issue by The Swiftsure Photographic Works, Sutton Coldfield.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 90 and 92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1, "pharmacy fitters for over a century," give an illustration in their advertisement of a new type of wall show case.

GEORGE IV LAVENDER WATER has the true appeal of the lavender flowers. It is put up in attractive horse-shoe-shaped bottles, in several sizes, by Francis Drake & Co., 1 Eden Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1.

"MISTS OF THE MOON" preparations—perfume, face creams, toilet soap, lipstick, bath crystals, etc.—form a series of products introduced to meet the demand for high-class toilet articles in tastefully designed packings at popular prices by Cussons, Kersal Vale Works, Manchester.

COTY.—Some of the recent introductions of this firm have already been mentioned, and in their announcement in this issue Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, invite buyers to visit their showroom in Coty House, where a complete selection of gift lines is displayed.

BREIDENBACH & CO., LTD., 48 Greek Street, London, W.1.—Among the various new lines in perfumery introduced by this old-established firm, a pretty novelty is afforded by a coffret containing six watch-shaped flasks of assorted perfumes with dainty pierrot heads and other figures as stoppers.

STOCKTAKING.—Thomas Tyrer & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Stratford, E., announce that they will be stocktaking on and after Monday, September 26. It may be necessary to close their office and warehouse entirely one day (Friday, September 30), except for the execution of the most urgent orders.

"WATERSPRITE" KNITTED FACE CLOTHS, in white, green and mauve, each with a dainty scalloped or over-stitched coloured border, proved on trial to be soft and absorbent, with the advantage of drying quickly. They are manufactured by Solport Brothers, Ltd., 184-190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.

The general catalogue of The Provincial Industries Fittings Co., Ltd., Pifco House, 85 High Street, Manchester, describes the electrical, oil, gas and cutlery articles which the company supply. Profusely illustrated, the list is of considerable interest to chemists and will be sent post free to C. & D. subscribers on application.

ITALIAN PERFUMERY.—Joseph Visconti di Modrone & C. S.A., Milan, announce that they are introducing their high-class perfumes and toilet preparations to the British market, and invite inquiries, which should be addressed to their agents in Great Britain, G. H. Willoughby & Co., 59 Portland Street, Manchester.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" display, which formed one of the twenty-five shop windows in "Baby Bond Street" at Olympia during the Advertising Exhibition in July last, obtained second place in the voting competition, and was awarded a silver medal and cash prize of £25. A photograph of this window display appeared in our issue of July 30, p. 146.

H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD., Acton Vale, London, W.3, offer a wide range of attractive perfumes and toilet articles, while their sets comprising certain selected articles packed in handsome coffrets, should appeal as gifts for the forthcoming season. For men, there is a handy toilet companion, containing brilliantine, talcum powder—in the new square-shouldered bottles—and a Viotto shaving stick. Amongst these many lines "Blue Skies" is an elegant perfume, packed in a tasselled case of a particularly pleasing shade of blue.

OSTELIN CREAM is an interesting new preparation, introduced as a scientific substitute for cod-liver oil emulsion, over which it presents the advantage of palatability, in addition to possessing a standardised vitamin activity. It contains ostelin—the vitamin D concentrate—equivalent to 50 per cent. of cod-liver oil in the form of an emulsion with pure salad oil, together with calcium glycerophosphate and flavouring agents. Ostelin cream is supplied in 8 oz. bottles, retailing at 2s. 6d., by Glaxo, 56 Osnaaburgh Street, London, N.W.1.

AMATEUR CINEMATOGRAPHY.—The taking of moving pictures and their projection is a particularly fascinating branch of photography, which the introduction of the "Baby Ciné" camera and projector, on account of their simplicity and moderate price, has materially contributed to place within the reach of practically every amateur. Chemists should not neglect this new development of a pastime which is rapidly gaining in popularity. The "Baby Ciné" camera, projector and films are supplied by Pathé of France, Ltd., 5, Lisle Street, London, W.C.2.

MORNY FRÈRES, LTD., 6 New Burlington Street, London, W.1, offer as special lines for Christmas coffrets and cases containing selections of their various perfumes and other products for the toilet. Among these novelties mention may be made of their Bijou Tube of day cream for the handbag, which is put up in a dainty enamelled case fitted with a novel method of delivering the cream; the Compact Powder in an engine-turned, gold-plated watch-size container; and a new small size of Morny Bath Dusting Powders, provided with a separate compartment containing a large wool puff.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," August 24, 1927.)

- "**ERGANON**"; for all goods (1). By I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Mainzer Landstrasse 28, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 481,016.
- "**MERLIN**"; for glue (1). By Lynn Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bevois House, 28 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 482,415.
- ASPAD**; for medicinal veterinary preparations (2), and for a hair preparation for human use (3). By William Guy Padwick, 298 High Road, Streatham, London, S.W.16. 479,529/530.
- "**PARKINSON'S HEALTH SALTS**," on label device; for an effervescent saline (3) and (42). By R. Parkinson & Sons, Curzon Street Drug Mill, Curzon Street, Burnley. 470,750/787. (Associated.)
- "**PERRAUDIN'S OXYMENTHOL TABLETS**," with signature on label device ("Perraudin's" and "Oxymenthol" disclaimed); for a pharmaceutical product (3). By Laboratoires des Produits Scientia, 21 Rue Chaptal, and 10 Rue Fromentin, Paris. 475,090. (Associated.)
- "**GARDALL**," in a cross design and a circle, with the letters C. G. ("Gardall" and "C. G." disclaimed); for medicines for human use (3). By John Clark & Co., 75-77 West Street, Sheffield. 477,915. (Associated.)
- "**ANALGIT**"; for liniments (3). By The Analgit Co., Ltd., 102 Wilmslow Road, Didsbury, Manchester. 479,475. (Associated.)
- "**INDICOL**"; for chemical substances (3). By William Francis Mildren, 153 Fisherton Street, Salisbury. 481,141.
- "**NOCTO**"; for a preparation for corns (3). By William Adams, 410 Morningside Road, Edinburgh. 481,372.
- "**AMPACOLIDS**"; for a medicine (3). By Reed & Carrick, 155 Van Wagenen Avenue, Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A. 482,031.
- "**MAYDEW**"; for medicinal preparations (3). By Florence Elizabeth Gregory, 26 Colson Road, Croydon, Surrey. 482,074.
- "**THERMEX**"; for thermometers (8). By Thermex Société Anonyme, 2 and 4 Rue des Deux-Ponts, Geneva, Switzerland. 480,330.
- "**ALL DISTANCE ENSIGN**" ("All distance" disclaimed); for photographic cameras (8). By Houghton-Butcher (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Ensign House, 88 and 89 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 482,139. (Associated.)
- "**VITA**"; for all goods (11). By Chance Brothers & Co., Ltd., Glass Works, Smethwick, Staffs. 475,229.
- "**EVAPORATED DYKELAND BRAND MILK**," with picture of windmill; for evaporated unsweetened sterilised milk (42). By Naamlöoze Vennootschap "Hollandia" Hollandische Fabriek van Melkproducten en Voedingsmiddelen ("Hollandia" Anglo-Dutch Milk and Food Co.), Oosthavenkade 42, Vlaardingen, Holland. 479,946. (Associated.)
- "**NOVONA**"; for a fruit and oil food preparation (42). By Ernest John Savage, 56 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. 482,740.
- "**RIDDEX**"; for a stain remover (47). By The Abigail Products Co., Ltd., 86 York Street, Glasgow. 476,569.
- "**NUJOL**"; for all goods (47), excepting soap and similar articles. By The Standard Oil Co., Constable Hook, Bayonne, Hudson County, New Jersey, U.S.A. 446,541.
- "**TRATEX**"; for a paint remover (47). By Tratex, Ltd., Coventry House, South Place, London, E.C.2. 482,901.
- "**GÉNÉATOR**"; for perfumery (48). By Heppells, Ltd., 16 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. 481,514.
- "**PONGÉE**"; for perfumery (48). By Heppells, Ltd., 16 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. 482,717.
- "**PHILMAUR**"; for glass feeding bottles (50). By Henry Gordon, 35 Teignmouth Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2. 480,600.

NAME AND ADDRESS ALTERED IN THE REGISTER

ST. JACOBS OIL (ENGLAND), LTD., The Factory, Perry Vale, Forest Hill, London, S.E., altered to **ST. JACOBS OIL, LTD.**, Cleveland Hall, Cleveland Road, Barnes, London, and 80 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," August 31, 1927.)

- "**SOLVAY**" in a crescent device; for chemicals (1). By Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Winnington, Northwich, Cheshire. 477,597. (Associated.)
- "**NEAKAR**"; for carbide of calcium (1). By H. H. Riesner & Co., Norwich House, Southampton Street, London, W.C.1. 478,657. (Associated.)

- "**SENSITEX**"; for sensitised fabrics for use in photography (1). By Albert Lewis, Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. 479,850.
- "**SEASON**"; for liquid glues (1). By Murray & Jones, 22 Meredith Street, Plaistow, London, E.13. 481,125.
- "**BITUGLAZE**"; for all goods (1). By Roberts Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., James Road, Tyseley, Birmingham. 481,185.
- "**GAZOMOL**"; for anti-corrosive oils and emulsions (1). By James Ashton Fletcher and Charles Rothwell Norman, Beech House, Mottram Road, Stalybridge. 482,213.
- "**OCCYSOL**"; for chemicals (2). By L'Occysol, 13 Rue Doudard de Lagrée, Grenoble, France. 482,514.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDERS AND ADJUDICATIONS

- FOSTER, F. H. M.**, 6 Farrier Street and 162 High Street, Deal, Kent (known as The North End Pharmacy), chemist and druggist.
- SINISTER, R. W. K.**, 2 Albion Terrace, Hay, carrying on business at 2 St. John's Place, Hay, as a chemist and druggist.

August Drug Tariff

THE following are the chief alterations for August in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Acid. tannic, 5s. 3d. lb.; camphora, 4s. lb.; ext. filic. liq., 1s. 2d. oz.; ext. ipecac. liq., 3s. oz.; inf. aurantii conc., 3s. 9d. lb.; inf. aurantii ex conc., 5d. lb.; inf. valerian. conc., 3s. 2d. lb.; inf. valerian. ex conc., 4d. lb.; lin. camph. am. meth., 2s. 4d. lb.; lin. terebinthinæ, 1s. 8d. lb.; lin. tereb. acet., 2s. 4d. lb.; liq. epispasticus, 1s. 4d. oz.; ol. abietis, 6½d. oz.; ol. tereb. rectific., 1s. 9d. lb.; podoph. res., 2s. 4d. oz.; pulv. tragac. co., 3s. lb.; terebennum, 3s. 2d. lb.; tr. hamamel., 4s. 2d. lb.; ung. hyd. co., 4s. 10d. lb.; ung. methyl salicyl. dil., 2s. 6d. lb.; vinum colchici, 3s. 10d. lb. Plaster of Paris bandages, 3 in. x 5 yds., 17.2d. each.

Higher.—Dec. senegæ conc., 5s. 6d. lb.; dec. senegæ ex conc., 8d. lb.; ext. opii sicc., 8s. 6d. oz.; ext. senegæ liq., 12s. 6d. lb.; inf. senegæ conc., 4s. 6d. lb.; lin. opii meth., 5s. 6d. lb.; liq. opii sed., 10s. 6d. lb.; opium pulv., 5s. 5d. oz.; phenolphthalein, 1s. 1d. oz.; tr. camph. co., 3s. 10d. lb.; tr. iodi decolorat., 7s. 6d. lb.; tr. opii, 8s. 6d. lb.; tr. opii ammon., 6s. 9d. lb.; tr. senegæ, 6s. 6d. lb.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| B/59. Adrenosina | P/59. Fancy decorated glass |
| A/69. Albuminised calcium chloride | rose bowls |
| S/318. Del Vost (Paris) lipsticks | B/59. Lactovaxine |
| P/79 Dr. E. C. West's nerve and brain treatment. (London dépôt) | M/298. Pyrethrum carriers. |
| | W/198. Queen Bess hair curlers |
| | M/19. Sodium meta-phosphate |
| | B/39. Thyromanganese tablets |

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Alopecine Hair Cream. L/59. | Phillips' eyeshades. H/227 |
| Bismuth-Formic-Iodine. A/59 | Plasmochin. M/29 |
| Cyanogas fumigating apparatus. H/138 | Protoferin. L/59 |
| Ernerjoids. S/228 | Pumilave Soap. E/59 |
| Florogene spray. W/68 | Radiostol. H/29 |
| Gleccogen. M/238 | Sanoid Catgut. B/318. |
| Introid. W/168 | Sindix Blades. N/69 |
| Kaolava Filters. B/59 | Smith's Potassium Compound. F/28 |
| Nirvana Perfumes. W/19 | Souplex blades. L/178. |
| Novozitrol. M/19 | Spton Tablets. S/28 |
| Optochin. A/178 | Synthalin. B/238 |
| Ovacoids. B/238 | Tre-jur Vanity cases. S/69 |
| Palliacol. S/39 | Tucker's Asthma Cure. G/59 |
| Palmaçora for the Hair. C/39 | Turvey Drink Treatment. E/29 |
| Pepsalia. A/178 | Viscogen. G/248 |

Personalities

A CERTIFICATE OF NATURALISATION has been granted to M. Cohen, medical practitioner, 135 High Road, Leyton, Essex.

MR. E. J. FLEETWOOD, of the representative staff of Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, is suffering from a compound fracture of the leg as the result of a motor accident.

MAJOR F. T. G. HOBDAV, Honorary Veterinary Surgeon to the King, has been appointed Principal of the Royal Veterinary College in succession to Sir John McFadyean.

MR. W. W. WAKEFIELD, chemist and druggist, who for several seasons captained England's Rugby football team, is contributing to the London "Evening News" a series of articles on "Rugby Football Reminiscences."

DURING the annual sales conference of Coleman & Co., Ltd., proprietors of Wincarnis, Norwich, held on August 26, Major G. J. Buxton, J.P., chairman of the company, who presided, presented Mr. Arthur Harrison with a piece of plate in recognition of his forty years' service as a traveller. In acknowledging the gift, Mr. Harrison, who is retiring, expressed his appreciation of the courtesy and consideration that had been shown him by the chairman and by the general manager, Mr. E. J. Smith.

ONE of our most interesting overseas callers has been Mr. Edward G. Lane, of Oamaru, New Zealand. Mr. Lane is a typical New Zealander and a very successful business man. Some years ago he sold in his pharmacy a cod-liver oil emulsion which became so popular that, as he expressed it, "it took hold of him," and he was forced to expand until Lane's Emulsion is known all over the South Pacific. It has a very large sale in New Zealand, also in Australia, where Mr. Lane has a branch factory near Melbourne. Mr. Lane is on holiday in this country with his wife and two daughters, but he has incidentally managed to arrange a trip to Norway, where he has inspected various cod-liver oil factories.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

GAIR.—At 21 Zetland Place, Lochgelly, Fife, on August 31, the wife of James H. Gair, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

SINGER.—At a nursing home, on September 4, the wife of F. A. Singer, M.P.S., 17 Bruce Grove, London, N.17, of a daughter.

Marriages

BECK—BAXTER.—At St. Stephen's Church, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, on August 11, Hugh Kingsley Beck, M.P.S., youngest son of the late Mr. Albert Neve Beck, chemist and druggist, to Victoria Alice, only daughter of Mr. A. O. Baxter, Bush Hill Park.

COMMON—BAND.—At the Parish Church, Birstall, Leeds, on September 1, Walter Common to Clara Cunliffe Band, chemist and druggist.

DAVIS—OLLERENSHAW.—At St. Peter's Church, Hale, Altrincham, on August 31, Harold Davis, Ph.C., to Elsie Ollerenshaw, chemist and druggist.

EDWARDS—GARDINER.—At Christchurch, Lancaster Gate, London, W., on September 7, William LeLacheur, eldest son of Mr. William Edwards, "Northcourt," Redington Gardens, Hampstead (William Edwards & Sons, druggists' sundriesmen, N.1), to Fanny Gainer, youngest daughter of Mr. A. K. Gardiner, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

HUNTER—KERRIDGE.—At Edinburgh, on August 29, James M. Hunter, chemist and druggist, to Muriel Kerridge.

LEE—MARSDEN.—Recently, James R. Lee, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, to Ida Marsden.

MCCONNELL—WHYTE.—At Glasgow, recently, Provost Samuel McConnell, chemist and druggist, Johnstone, Renfrew, to Bessie Whyte.

ROSE—COLLIS.—At Kettering, on August 23, Francis Harold, only son of Mr. Francis Rose, Ph.C., Boscombe, to Eleanor Beryl, only child of Mr. Harry Collis, Kettering.

STRUTT—WIDDOWSON.—At St. Mary's Parish Church, Bulwell, Nottingham, on August 18, George Henry, eldest son of the late Mr. E. Belper Strutt, chemist and druggist, Fairway, Washwood Heath Road, Birmingham, and representative of Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, manufacturing chemists, London, E.2, to Georgina, second daughter of Mr. E. Widdowson, chemist and druggist, Forest House, Bulwell.

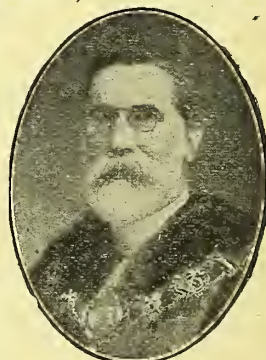
WYCHERLEY—TAYLOR.—At the United Methodist Church, Mansfield, on August 31, Frederick Harold Wycherley, M.P.S., eldest son of Mr. F. Wycherley, Stanton Hill, Mansfield, to Ivy, daughter of Mr. W. Taylor, Girtford House.

Silver Wedding

MAYSON—JEFFERIES.—At Holy Trinity Church, South Shore, Blackpool, on September 9, 1902, by the Rev. S. Y. B. Bradshaw, Wilfrid Leslie Mayson, M.P.S., to Margaret Jefferies. Present address: 19 Addison Crescent, Blackpool.

Deaths

FOX.—At his residence, Westwood, Woodford Green, on September 4, Mr. Charles Edward Fox, J.P., Ph.C., for many years a partner in William Fox & Sons, chemists, Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2, aged seventy-four. Mr. Fox was apprenticed to his father, and after studying at Bloomsbury Square passed the Major in 1874, nine months after qualifying. He afterwards became a partner, and only retired in 1919. Mr. Fox, who always took a generous and practical interest in religious and philanthropic work, was elected Mayor of Bethnal Green on four occasions.



MR. C. E. FOX, J.P.

JACK.—At his residence, Hill Crest, Shincliffe, recently, Mr. William Jack, chemist and druggist, 3 South Street, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Jack, who was a native of Arbroath, was for many years with Wands, Ltd., chemists, Leicester, and commenced business on his own account about two years ago. He leaves a widow and one son.

JONES.—At Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, on August 15, from pneumonia, Mr. Hugh Jones, chemist and druggist, and manager for the past seven years of the Bloemfontein branch of Lennon, Ltd., aged forty-nine. Mr. Jones, who was born at Talysarn, Carnarvonshire, had been associated with Lennon, Ltd., for twenty years, and was manager of the branches of that firm in various places before coming to Bloemfontein.

Wills

MR. FREDERICK CHARLES WRIGHT, of Branksome House, 5 Branksome Road, Merton, Surrey, and of 199 Strand, W.C., chemist and druggist, trading as Huggins & Co., who died on July 27 last, left estate of the gross value of £2,623 18s. 11d., with net personalty £839 0s. 2d. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Maria Wright.

Business Changes

OURY, MILLAR & Co., merchants, 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, change their address after September 29 to 4 Queen Street Place, E.C.4.

L. B. ROWLAND & Co., chemists, Wrexham, have opened a branch in Rossett, Wrexham, with Mr. J. Pirie, chemist and druggist, as manager.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

National Health Insurance Prescribing

may appear extravagant in instances such as some of those quoted by you (*C. & D.*, September 3, p. 309), but I think the prescribers might be able to put up a pretty good case in self-defence. They might also be able to prove to their own satisfaction and that of many of their colleagues that the presumed extravagant prescribing was actually economical. Knowing that the patients will be obliged to take the same medicine for a considerable period, they order it in what may be termed bulk quantities, and save on the dispensing fees. This little dodge originated, I fancy, at the time the doctors were interested in "the floating sixer," and there is good reason for the belief that habits in prescribing formed then have persisted until now. Note the complaints from your readers respecting the tendency to order twelve-ounce and sixteen-ounce, instead of six- or eight-ounce mixtures, though the composition of the medicine is frequently such that decomposition takes place before all of it can be consumed. We are agreed that this is wasteful, but the difficulty is to bring home to the doctors' minds the fact that it is really false economy they are practising. In my opinion, if doctors generally could be induced to exercise greater discretion—ordering medicine only when they were convinced it was actually needed, and ordering no more than was strictly required until the patient's next visit—sufficient money would be saved to cover the cost of all other medicines ordered, however expensive, and to permit of the reasonable use of flavouring agents just as in the case of medicine dispensed for private patients.

Local Formularies

are, I fear, a necessary evil, but it can hardly be necessary to have one for every Insurance area. Much might be accomplished by agreement between the panel committees in adjoining areas; but doctors are apt to be stubborn in such matters, and it is to be remembered that an appeal to Parliament was necessary before the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias could be replaced by the British Pharmacopœia. All three of them continued in use for a long time afterwards—but that is another story. The immediate problem is to persuade doctors that one general formula for each standard mixture is as good as another, when the patient does not require special individual treatment. But so long as the rivalry between medical schools and staffs prevails, and hospital pharmacopœias consequently differ, we shall continue to have doctors exercising their particular fancies about formulas and formularies.

Winter Programmes

will shortly be occupying the attention of secretaries of associations, and I should imagine some of them are anticipating having to arrange for discussion of the expected report of the Departmental Committee which has been inquiring into the poisons question. There is apparently no prospect of this report being available for some months, but it will be a matter of such importance that discussion will be urgently called for immediately it does appear. Another particularly important subject for discussion will be the terms for dispensing medicines for insured persons. By the time the new session has been opened chemists will probably have had some experience of discounting under the latest scheme, and they may be wondering how much, if any, of the amount deducted by way of discount is likely to be made good to them at a later date. We shall also find differences of opinion existing regarding the methods adopted by the Pharmaceutical Distribution Committee. So far, it has not been notified whether the discount is to be deducted from the dispensing fees only, or from the total payments, but I shall be surprised if the latter system prevails. Another thing we have yet to learn is whether any considerable number of chemists have gone off the panel since they received the intimation that their accounts for the current

year might be discounted to the extent of 15 per cent. My impression is that, in spite of all the protests that have been entered against the threatened deduction, after an increase had been asked for, there will be no marked difference in the numbers of chemists on the panel.

To What Extent

is liquorice root grown in this country? Your Commercial Compendium this week does not, so far as I can see, give an idea, neither does it indicate the localities in which it is cultivated. In my younger days, I believe, our supplies came from Yorkshire. At the present time the pharmacist rarely has an inquiry for fresh liquorice root, but it was not uncommon in the last generation. In the cellar of the shop was a bin containing clean sand, and in this was embedded the liquorice root stored to meet the demands of the customers and to fulfil the temptations of the apprentices. Nottinghamshire was famous for this article in the seventeenth century, as appears from old Thomas Fuller's sententious observations. He places "Glycyrrize or Liquoris" first among the "Natural Commodities" of that county, and says that:—"England affordeth hereof the best in the world for some uses, this County the first and best in England: Great the use thereof in Physick, it being found very *pectoral* and *sovereign* for several diseases. A *stick* hereof is commonly the *spoon* prescribed to *Potients* to use in any *Lingences* or *Loaches*: If (as *Eneas* his men were forced to eat their own Trenchers) these chance to eat their Spoons, their danger is none at all. But *Liquoris* formerly *dear* and *score* is now grown *cheap* and *common*, because growing in all *Counties*. Thus *plenty* will make the most *precious* thing a *drug*, as *silver* was nothing respected in *Jerusalem* in the dayes of *Solomon*." Fuller did not appreciate the full force of this last remark or he would have noticed that he had managed to convert the printer's italics into a drug.

Sir Arthur Keith's

address to the British Association, which was remarkable for the tactful way in which allusions were made to the strenuous, even virulent, discussions of the 'sixties and 'seventies of the last century, will, nevertheless, recall those passionate years. To what length the antagonists and their friends permitted themselves to outrage good taste it is difficult to realise. But what is better worth noticing is the fact that Sir Arthur Keith is the Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, an office in which he was preceded nearly 80 years ago by Sir Richard Owen, to whom he made reference as having suggested, at the Leeds meeting of which he was president, that man had appeared upon the earth at "a much earlier date than was sanctioned by Biblical records." Owen succeeded William Clift as the keeper of that great collection of anatomical specimens which John Hunter assembled. We are indebted to Sir Arthur Keith for an account of the life and work of Clift which he delivered as a lecture on "The Life and Times of William Clift" before the Royal College of Surgeons in 1923. During John Hunter's lifetime Clift was his "draughtsman, amanuensis and assistant in Hunter's museum, and after Hunter's death he was the defender of his fame and the custodian of his collections, both before and after they passed into the care of the Royal College of Surgeons." When Owen ventured upon the statement referred to he was following in the footsteps of his great predecessor—Hunter himself—who, in one of his papers dealing with the chronology of the earth, which he had submitted to the Royal Society, had written of "many thousand centuries." Owen, in his addendum to Hunter's Life, as given by Tom Taylor in his "Leicester Square," says that "the authorities mainly responsible for the publications of the Royal Society," suggested to him that the expression should be amended; he preferred to withdraw the paper. Those "many thousand centuries" may have been the vision which absorbed him when Sir Joshua Reynolds limned his ecstatic features.

THE importation of *Cocculus indicus* into Spain for use in the fishing industry has been prohibited.

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Preparing for Christmas Trade

This week's issue is specially devoted to the stimulation of trade in Christmas novelties as handled by chemists. Every successful chemist in business must nowadays be a keen and discriminating buyer, so a careful study of the special articles in the editorial pages and the attractive series of announcements in the "Christmas Goods" inset in the advertising section will repay all in the drug trade who are out to increase business. Among the most profitable and most popular sidelines for chemists at the present time are perfumery and toilet adjuncts of all kinds, and many hints are given to indicate not only the class of goods to be stocked, but the best sources of supply and the most advantageous methods of purchase.

Editorial Articles

Why Perfumes are Dear

SINCE this is one of our annual perfumery issues, we propose to make an endeavour to explain the present position, on more or less general lines, and the points discussed may on occasion afford an opportunity to the retailer to give an effective answer to customers who think they are paying an exorbitant price for a small bottle of their favourite bouquet.

When the high duty of £6 per gallon was imposed on perfumed spirits in 1920 the immediate effect was a serious loss of trade. Several deputations of perfumers have stated their case before successive Chancellors of the Exchequer for a reduction of the duty, and failed to make any impression. It would be idle, however, to state, without result. For in the intervening years the industry has undergone a remarkable change, which is none the less complete, because it has been accomplished so quietly and efficiently. It is now evident that the loss of cheap alcohol ended a phase only in the history of the trade. In short, this is the day of the expensive perfume. From 5s. to 25s. per oz., which in pre-war days would have been considered prohibitive except for a privileged few, is accepted with little comment by the purchasing public. The change in popular opinion is one on which the perfumery industry can look upon with pride, for it has been brought about by the trade itself in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties. Expensive perfumes were admittedly gaining favour prior to the war, thanks to the courage of some of the well-known manufacturers, who believed that a fine product would meet with a demand provided the quality was there. But it was the high cost of alcohol that gave the movement a fillip, manufacturers quickly realising that they must reorganise or perish. The price of alcohol, therefore, has been rendered less important than it was, for it is in the perfume base itself that the real cost lies. It should be borne in mind, however, that in eau de Cologne and lavender water, alcohol is as real a problem as ever, and the demand for these and similar delightful toilet adjuncts has probably been permanently affected.

The question that may arise: Is the high price of bouquet perfume really justified? seems difficult to answer, particularly as cheap perfumes, bearing the familiar descriptions of simple pre-war bouquets, can still be obtained. These are for the most part isopropyl alcoholic solutions of synthetic chemicals. They pass muster where the olfactory sense has not been tuned to the delicate fragrance of a high-class perfume much in the same way as strident noises are accepted as music in esoteric night club atmospheres. A detailed examination of the conditions out of which a high-class perfume is evolved provides the retailer with some interesting selling points, and at the same time helps to account for the expense. The primary requirements of a present-day perfume are these, although the order may be disputed: popular appeal, odour value and originality. Appeal is difficult to define. Modern fashion is all for simplicity in regard to feminine requirements. So floral bouquets which strike a light "note" have a better chance of pleasing than the exotic or heavy-toned perfume which was fashionable when woman was, perhaps, more mysterious than she is to-day. A good odour value provides an excellent selling argument, for it means great concentration, and thus true economy to the user. A few drops of a modern bouquet is in this respect the equivalent of many times the quantity of some of the old-time perfumes, and on this comparison alone much of the additional cost is neutralised. Originality, too, is an elusive characteristic which depends for its success on the knowledge and skill

of the "perfumer" or perfume blender, who must not, of course, be confounded with the chemist of the laboratory. The latter only determines the purity of the ingredients, while the perfumer-blender builds the formula, or rather composes the harmony.

It is apparent, therefore, that to blend a perfume to fill all three requirements is no easy matter. When the high cost of the raw materials is also considered, modern perfume blending stands out as a business for experts. The evolution of a perfume is a long-drawn-out affair, and once the product is in being, its composition remains a closely-guarded secret. The greatest care is taken to ensure that purity of material is guaranteed. It is said that at least one famous house sends a representative to watch over the production of some of the most costly oil. Such a story deserves to be true, for the expenditure of famous perfumers on raw material reaches a colossal figure. Take the example of "absolute" jasmine oil alone. This oil is indispensable in many well-known bouquets, and it is noteworthy that, despite the clever imitations by means of synthetic products, many of these contain a notable percentage of the natural product. The jasmine crop of recent years has been unable to fill the demand, and the price advanced to 25,000 fr. per kilo. This year, thanks to increased plantings, the cost is lower at 18,000 fr., which is approximately 85s. per oz. All floral oils are almost equally expensive, a familiar example being genuine Bulgarian rose oil, which costs about 75s. per oz. In a long list of high-priced synthetic perfume compounds, the higher fatty aldehydes, which have been of particular value in rounding off odours, are examples of some of the most costly chemicals. Each bouquet has to be sensed by the perfumer, who is so skilled that he can actually invent a formula and tell approximately what the result will be. He may, however, be a fraction of a tone out, and individual samples are subjected to modifying experiments in which lies much of the art of perfume blending. The time test follows, which means an interval of at least six to twelve months. The addition of the base to the alcohol is a delicate procedure, in which temperature plays an important part. After which excess of the floral mixture is removed by freezing, so that, in cold weather, the perfume may retain its brilliancy. The questions of label, container and description have all been subjected to the same meticulous care before a new perfume is launched on the market, maybe to make an instantaneous success. Not even the most skilful perfumer, however, can say with certainty that his latest creation will do so. It is an uncertainty which is fascinating, and one that can add enormously to the expense of what is at all times a costly business.

Sugar Market Prospects

THE sugar market is now arriving at one of the most critical periods of the year, and the outlook is full of possibilities which may have an important bearing on future developments, so that a summary of recent events is of interest. Market conditions during the past two months or so were mostly in favour of trade buyers, while Cuban sugar was until towards mid-August somewhat pressed for sale with the price cost and freight to New York declining to about 2½ cents per lb., but heavy quantities were subsequently absorbed for shipment to European ports, and this, together with the filling of trade needs in refined sugar and repurchases partly on Continental account in the terminal market, tended to develop somewhat more active and firmer markets. American reports were, moreover, influenced by the prospect of a possible further curtailment of the Cuban crop from four and a-half million to four million tons in the event of the European beet crops promising

to exceed eight million tons, which would thus mean an excess of approximately one million tons compared with the past season. Even assuming that the next Cuban crop be cut down by a Government decree to four million tons, there is a heavy European beet-sugar yield near at hand, which has been already provisionally estimated by the Vienna crop expert at as much as 8,131,000 metric tons, against 6,993,000 tons for last season. The new season's resources would, therefore, still give a notable excess over the past campaign provided, of course, other important cane crops in the coming year (including Java) are not seriously affected by adverse weather. Some allowance obviously has to be made for the considerable setback in last season's resources and the consequent material reduction of the visible supplies already mentioned, while it is also well to bear in mind that trade stocks all round have probably dwindled to low proportions under a strictly hand-to-mouth demand within the current year. This was chiefly due to a lack of confidence based on the temporary weakness in Cuba and particularly on bearish European crop forecasts. Commenting on the position under date of June 25 last (*C. & D.*, pp. 795-6), we stated that "provided European crops for the new season are not affected by adverse weather conditions similar to last year, there is little doubt that the deficit of roughly 1,000,000 tons in the world's resources for 1926-27 will be made up in the new campaign, in the event of which sugar should again become very cheap, and another notable increase is looked for in home-grown beet sugar." It now looks as though this forecast of yield may prove correct, although the European crops made a poor start and were thus belated; it was not until lately that reports became more reassuring. The effect of this, at the same time, has been in some degree counteracted by the Cuban problem of restriction. As bearing on this matter:—

The "New York Times" reports that the President of Cuba contemplates the creation of a board to regulate the sale of Cuban sugar, thus taking control of the crop from the hands of American interests. The paper also states that the President intends to send a representative to other large sugar exporting countries with a view to bringing about a universal limitation of production.

The British beet acreage this season shows an excess of over 65 per cent. compared with last year, which may yield, if all goes well, nearly another 100,000 tons, and thus raise production to roughly 270,000 tons. The latest news from the Magdeburg expert is to the effect that the weather in Europe has been of late partly favourable to the crop, and his estimates of the acreage were raised further to 2,507,000 hectares, indicating an increase compared with a year previous of 336,000 hectares. Mr. Licht, however, does not expect his estimate of yield to become available before the end of this month; and market opinion is that until then the crops cannot be reasonably looked upon as being definitely assured against damage such as was experienced last year. Meanwhile, market conditions are most uncertain and apt to fluctuate either way under speculative operations, being, apart from crop uncertainties, overshadowed by the relative scarcity of old season's sugar and the fact that optimistic crop expectations have already been discounted to some extent in forward positions, which, in the event of adverse weather reports, would doubtless render the market very sensitive. So far as can be gathered, prices so far this year have not averaged much over those current in the previous year, while the value of Cuban sugar has lately recovered to 2½ cents per lb. cost and freight to New York, which compares with about 3½ cents, the highest figure seen early this year. Statistical home returns for the seven months are as follows:—

Total tons	1925	1926	1927	Decrease
U.K. imports, Jan.-July	1,220,562	1,084,799	949,068	135,731
U.K. consumption, Jan.-July	982,953	963,146	896,409	66,737
U.K. bonded stocks on July 31	287,350	385,800	286,700	99,100

Despite the depleted stocks to be reckoned with until new Continental beet sugar becomes available in good quantities over the autumn, it will probably be some time before there is a revival of confidence, although the old Cuban surplus is expected to be largely disposed of over the end of the year, or before the next crop becomes available.

Dispensing Qualification

THERE should, we think, be no question that, in the public interest, all places where medicines are compounded and dispensed ought to be under the care of persons who have been specially trained and have proved their fitness for such work by examination. It is possible that, in the not far distant future, none but legally qualified persons will be allowed to dispense medicines. For the moment, however, supervision of dispensing by duly qualified individuals is regarded as the minimum which ought to be irreducible, and it is to be regretted that, in so many instances, the imposition of even this comparatively low standard is not insisted upon. Apart from doctors' surgeries, there are unfortunately many small hospitals and institutions where neither the persons who dispense nor those in charge are required to have any legal qualification. This is in marked contrast with the larger hospitals, where the heads of dispensing departments are usually pharmacists of distinction, with other legally qualified persons working under them as dispensers. It is found, in such instances, that it pays to have the dispensaries controlled by people who are not only competent to read prescriptions and compound the medicines ordered therein, but also possess a competent knowledge of chemistry and pharmacology. The more highly skilled the individual, the better the qualification to give the professional service required, which involves much more than the compounding and dispensing of simple mixtures, pills, etc. We admit freely that no great skill is needed in the measuring out and mixing of liquids; but persons who are pleased to call themselves dispensers because of their elementary acquaintance with medicine bottles and their contents are often lacking in such knowledge as can alone justify them in taking up positions where mistakes may prove costly in the extreme. The dispenser should stand as the safeguard both of the prescriber and the patient, knowing at once how to interpret the intentions of the physician and the needs of the person prescribed for. There may be dispensers who are capable of this though they have never undergone the test of examination, and particularly examination by the Pharmaceutical Society, the only body in this country which sets an adequate standard of proficiency. But there are certainly many who are not so competent as the public interest requires, and it is in the highest degree regrettable that persons without proper legal qualification should be in charge of dispensaries. In a recent issue of the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal," attention is directed to the fact that there are a great many hospitals in Canada without fully qualified pharmacists in charge of their dispensaries, and stress is laid upon the serious handicap under which physicians attending those institutions are consequently placed. The evil is no less pronounced in this country, where sadly too many examples of improperly controlled dispensaries exist. Such places undoubtedly constitute a serious menace to the health and life of patients receiving treatment there. We agree most cordially with the state-

ment, in the Canadian article, that "physicians and nurses are not competent to act in the capacity of pharmacists because they have not been specially trained in pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry and the dispensing of prescriptions." The knowledge of compounding and dispensing by medical practitioners and nurses is rarely other than superficial, whilst much more than even expert facility in handing out pills and mixtures should be required of persons in charge of dispensaries. We would insist upon this as a minimum, that no individual should be allowed to assume control of a dispensary unless legally qualified as a pharmacist, and that there should be the strictest supervision by pharmacists of all dispensing of medicines not actually dispensed by themselves. This is virtually the position in respect of the National Health Insurance dispensing service, so far as chemists' shops are concerned, and a similar state of affairs ought to prevail generally, for private patients no less than insured persons and in all dispensaries, great and small, wherever they be situated.

New Crop French Lavender Oil

THE beginning of yet another season sees French lavender oil providing consumers with the interesting problem of whether the price will advance or decline. For the moment, the movement is decidedly downwards, and as this "gesture" to consumption has been made rather earlier than in previous years, it is as well to record the position, so far as it happens to be known. Prior to the new crop, the principal Grasse houses bought up practically all the best quality oil that remained. This was taken to confirm the reports that new crop would be poor and prices high. Producers also stated that the prices offered did not reach the cost of distillation. At the Digne fair held recently the Grasse buyers refused to consider the price at its suggested level and promptly left. It may be that, either a mistake was made on their part in purchasing so much oil prior to the crop, or that having stocks they can hold off until prices reach their ideas of value. Whatever the reason may be, the net result is that the oil has declined about 50fr. per kilo. from the highest price suggested, namely, 275fr. per kilo, the lowest current quotation being apparently 225fr. In this product it is always possible that important buying may yet stiffen prices. The new price is considered in knowledgeable circles to be a reasonable figure, and fair buying may take place during the next few weeks. Already spot supplies have been greatly reduced. But the trade has seen the present situation repeated rather too often, the usual climax being that, late in the season, sellers from France arrive offering their oil at "job-line" prices—not only to merchants, but also to consumers. While this may provide good business, in the end confidence is destroyed, and the way is opened to lavender oils of doubtful quality. Keen competition admits of the danger of these oils being supplied at a price, but customers should take care that they are buying a genuine *all* natural oil.

Synthalin

SINCE the introduction of insulin numerous experiments have been conducted with a view to discovering a compound which, when administered by the mouth, displays the same action as that produced by the hypodermic injection of insulin. With this object in view, Frank, Nothmann and Wagner, basing themselves on the fact that the administration of guanidine is followed by a fall in the blood-sugar, investigated a series of guanidine derivatives, in the hope of finding one which had an enhanced effect on the blood-sugar and a diminished general toxicity. From agmatin, guanidylbutylamine, a body found in the sperm of herrings and which has been synthesised by the decarboxylation of arginin, they proceeded to higher homologues. The name "synthalin" was given to the compound of this series—a diguanidyl derivative of a long-chain aliphatic hydrocarbon—exhibiting the most favourable relation between efficiency in lowering the blood-sugar and general toxic action. It is a stable compound readily soluble in water, and for over a year has been on trial as a substitute for insulin in Germany and in some other countries. Recently the

Medical Research Council invited a number of clinicians to give it a clinical test, and their preliminary reports were published in the "Lancet," September 3. Although the results of the different workers have not been correlated, and reveal a certain lack of unanimity, it was demonstrated that in the majority of cases of glycosuria the new substance effected a reduction in the excretion of sugar; however, its effect on the blood-sugar is as yet not definitely established. In view of the conflicting conclusions hitherto published regarding its value as a substitute for insulin, the results of more extended tests will be awaited with interest. Nevertheless, the introduction of synthalin may be regarded as another therapeutic advance along definite lines.

Tonkin Star Anise Oil

DR. PHILIPPE EBERHARDT, member of the French permanent scientific mission, reports in the "Bulletin de l'Agence Générale des Colonies," No. 222, March 1927, that there is no real cultivation of star anise by the natives north of Tonkin, and that it would be profitable to develop the cultivation in this territory, which is particularly rich in humus soil. The natives sow the seeds a short time after the October harvest, and limit the area to around their dwellings, transplanting the seedlings afterwards. The seeds are simply scattered, as in planting rice, over a radius of 2 to 3 metres. Germination is slow, the cotyledons appearing after about three months, and the plants are transplanted finally to holes 30 cm. deep and 10 cm. broad, made in the sides of selected hilltops, which are afterwards filled with earth rich in organic vegetable matter. The flowers do not appear until the tree is from seven to eight years old. Flowering commences in April, and continues generally until June. The fruits mature about July, when collection begins, and lasts until October. There is practically no yield until the tree is at least ten years old, and from the tenth to the twentieth year each branch may furnish from 30 to 35 kilos of fruits, giving about 600 grams of oil. From the twentieth year onwards the average yield is from 40 to 45 kilos. Planters might well be encouraged to intensify cultivation, as the development of the industry could become an asset to the country. Star anise is distilled in an apparatus containing, as a rule, 180 kilos of broken fruits, distillation occupying about forty-five hours, and the average yield is about 5½ kilos, that is, 3 per cent. The essence is forwarded in leaden cans, containing about 7½ kilos. The principal constituent of star anise oil is anethol, the content of which varies from 85 to 90 per cent., and on this account the oil solidifies on cooling. The oil is colourless or pale yellow, with characteristic odour and sweet taste, sp. gr. 0.98-0.99, rotation -2°; polarisation number 4; solidifies at 14-18° C. A limpid solution is given on the addition of three or more parts of rectified spirit.

ANISE "FLOWER OIL"

An essential oil of anise has been put on the market under the name of anise "flower oil," not produced by the distillation of the floral organs as its name would suggest, but by distilling the immature fruits. Often in order to assure satisfactory development and ripening of selected fruits, some of the fruiting branches are removed, and it is from this excess of unripe fruits that the oil is distilled. It is regarded as being inferior and less valuable than the other. The anethol content determines the value of the oil. The freezing point is raised with an increase of this principle, and the determination of this physical constant point bears directly on the quality of the oil. An oil of good quality should not solidify at 15° C. Sales of star anise oil are made in "piculs," and Hongkong is the commercial centre of this trade. The province of Lanj-Son in Tonkin furnishes about 400 piculs exported from the port of Haiphong. The essential oil from Tonkin, owing to its high anethol content, is superior to and preferred to the Chinese product.

[This preference is noted only in France, the bulk of the demand being for Chinese star anise oil.—EDITOR.]

British Association Meeting

(Concluded from C. & D., September 3, p. 311)

In the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of September 3, an abstract of the inaugural address by the President, Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., to the British Association for the Advancement of Science was given; a *resumé* of some other papers of interest read at the meetings of the sections of the Association appears below. The presidential address to Section B (chemistry) was given on September 1 by Dr. N. V. Sidgwick F.R.S., on

Co-ordination Compounds

[ABSTRACT.]

The theory of co-ordination is indeed by no means new; but its interpretation has only become possible through the advance made in our knowledge of atomic structure in the last few years; and there are still many points in which its bearing on questions of general chemistry is not yet fully realised.

Werner's theory of co-ordination, which was put forward in 1891, originated in an attempt to explain the structure of certain compounds formed by apparently saturated molecules with one another. A large number of such compounds, often very stable, had been observed, and the most marked peculiarities of these compounds were three. In the first place their structure appeared to be independent of the ordinary rules of valency, as in these compounds the structure was rather determined by the tendency of four or six atoms or groups to arrange themselves round a central atom. Secondly, a univalent atom or group of atoms, such as chlorine or NO , could be replaced by a whole apparently saturated molecule, such as water or ammonia, without affecting the stability of the complex. Thirdly, such replacement was always accompanied by a remarkable change in the ionisation of the molecule.

To explain these phenomena, Werner proposed a theory of molecular structure founded on entirely new principles: that it was determined by the tendency of atoms, irrespective of the periodic groups to which they belonged, to attach to themselves a definite number (usually six, sometimes four, and less often other numbers) of other atoms or groups, which might either be univalent radicals or whole molecules capable of independent existence. These groups together with the central atom formed the "co-ordination complex," and the groups were said to occupy the "first sphere," of combination of the central atom; the molecule might also contain other atoms or groups occupying a "second sphere," which were less firmly attached, and did not count as part of the co-ordination complex.

Werner had been able to demonstrate that his theory accounted for the structure of a large number of (mainly inorganic) compounds, with which the ordinary structural theory was not able to deal, and he applied the theory to organic compounds, regarding it as a general theory of molecular constitution, and sought to show that the structural theory failed even in dealing with organic compounds.

The conditions for the formation of a co-ordinate link are that we should have one atom which has a pair of unshared valency electrons to offer, and another which has room for one or more pairs of electrons in its valency group. It is convenient to have a symbol and a nomenclature to express this process, and the author therefore suggested that, while the ordinary covalent link is represented by a line $\text{A}-\text{B}$, the co-ordinate link should be written as an arrow $\text{A} \rightarrow \text{B}$, pointing away from the atom which contributes the two electrons of the link; also we may call the atom which lends the electrons (A) the donor, and that which receives them (B) the acceptor.

The conception of the co-ordinate link as being a covalency, that is, a link of two shared electrons, differing from the ordinary covalency only in this, that the two electrons both come from one of the linked atoms instead of one from each, provides the mechanism required to explain the existence and the properties of the co-ordination compounds of Werner. This conclusion removes the apparent contradiction between organic and inorganic compounds; it refers the structure of molecules

of both classes to the same physical principles, and exhibits the original co-ordination theory of Werner and the older structural theory as two aspects of the same general process.

Among the more important developments of the theory of co-ordination which must be expected in the near future, its systematic application to organic chemistry must take a high place, for it is by the study of organic compounds that we really can examine in minute detail the influence of structure on properties. The very existence of organic chemistry—the fact that the compounds of carbon form a group at least as numerous and important as all other chemical compounds together—can only be fully explained by reference to the theory of co-ordination.

There is too great a tendency even now to regard the question of co-ordination as one which is of interest only in connection with a highly special group of substances which the ordinary chemist rarely meets, whereas in truth the study of this question has given us a wider and a truer conception of the nature of the processes by which molecules are built up.

THE STRUCTURE AND FORMATION OF COLLOIDAL PARTICLES was the subject of a joint discussion with Section A (Mathematical and Physical Science) on September 2. A distinction between amorphous, crystalline but not orientated, and crystalline with orientation, forms of colloidal particles may be made by employment of the x-ray method of analysis. The two factors influencing the structure of a colloid particle are the rate of condensation of the molecules and the rate of their orientation in the crystal lattice under the influence of the crystal forces, and while the crystal forces are extremely great in metals, thus giving rise to crystalline colloids of the metals, it has been possible to prepare amorphous silver colloid by rapid condensation and freezing. Some indication of the shape of the particles may be obtained by optical methods, and particles which are pear-shaped, spherical, and rod-shaped, and in the form of lamellar plates of various materials have been examined, as well as the gradual transition from one form to the other with age.

THE CHEMISTRY OF HORMONES

Many of the internal body organs produce secretions called hormones, which are carried by the blood stream, and which were first discovered by their physiological effects. A discussion opened by Professor G. Barger, F.R.S., on the chemistry of hormones was illustrated by lantern slides of human beings and animals, showing the changes due to hormone deficiency and the effects of appropriate treatment. In the chemical investigation of hormones there were three stages, discovery, isolation in a state of purity for analysis, and lastly synthesis. The first stage was chiefly the work of biologists. The second and third stages were for the chemist, and there might be a fourth stage, in which the biologist closed the argument by showing that the synthetic product was as effective as the naturally produced hormone.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COAL

It is generally known that the materials which have contributed to the composition of coal are numerous and diverse in character, yet all forms of plant structures, though varying in form, are substantially the same in chemical nature. Professor R. V. Wheeler described how during the formation of coal many of the more important components (in quantity) of the accumulated plant-material lose their identity and by extensive alteration and interaction find a common level as "ulmin compounds." These ulmins form a definite class of compounds, not necessarily homogeneous, but probably comprising several distinct types, yet sufficiently alike in their chemical constitution and behaviour to justify their being grouped under one head, though no separation of the naturally occurring ulmins into markedly different classes of compounds has been obtained experimentally. The plant materials that contributed to the ulmin group of compounds are the structural portions, the lignin and celluloses of the cellular framework, together with much of the cell-contents, namely, carbohydrates and proteins. These materials formed the bulk of the plants, and the resulting ulmins form the bulk of coal. The predominance of ulmins is already apparent in an accumu-

lation of plant *débris* after a comparatively short process of decay, e.g., in peats, in which alkali-soluble ulmins are found in increasing amounts as the age of the peat increases. The ulmins, as first formed, are not permanent, unchangeable compounds, but are subject to progressive alteration according to the conditions to which they are subjected. Their progressive alteration becomes most apparent in a decrease of solubility in alkalis. The parts of plants which do not undergo decay, with the formation of ulmins, are the protective coverings of plant tissues, such as the coats or exines of spores and the cuticles of stems and leaves, together with certain special plant products such as the resins. These are not readily subject to decay, nor are they readily altered by the conditions attending coalification, so that they are found in coal but slightly modified from their original forms and in quantity greater than corresponds with their original proportions in the plant *débris*. There are also present in coal small quantities of free hydrocarbons, probably derived from the oils and waxes of the plants during the processes of decay and coalification. These three classes of plant materials, protective tissues, resins and hydrocarbons, though different in character, can conveniently be grouped together as "resistant plant remains." A normal coal can be regarded as essentially a mixture of the two groups of compounds, "ulmins" and "resistant plant remains," and it is anticipated that the nature of any coal can be related to (a) the character of its ulmin compounds, and (b) the contents and nature of its resistant plant remains, so that a rational classification can be obtained.

ON THE EFFECT OF CERTAIN RADIATED LIPIDS ON THE CELLULAR CONSTITUENTS OF THE BLOOD

The agglutinative and hæmolytic effect on the red cells when blood is incubated in a closed cell on an ergosterol film, half of which has been exposed to ultra-violet rays from a mercury vapour lamp, can be used as a test for the presence of radiated fatty substances in smears or extracts from organs and tissues, in blood serum and in other materials. While lanolin and some other fats give a similar result to ergosterol, extracts and smears from the cells of some animal organs give an opposite effect, and show the hæmolytic change in the non-radiated area of the film.

Mr. C. J. Bond described experiments on radiated blood serum, which throw light on the nature of hæmagglutination. Some blood serum was evaporated to dryness in the cell of a hollow ground slide. Half the film of this desiccated serum was then exposed to the ultra-violet rays from a mercury vapour lamp for half-an-hour. The whole cell was then filled with a suspension of washed native red cells in normal saline, and sealed with a cover glass. On standing, the red cells underwent agglutination over the whole film, but much more so in the radiated part. Blood serum so treated by concentration and radiation thus acquired the property of agglutinating native red cells, and further experiments showed that, by concentration in air and by subsequent radiation, the blood serum of an individual belonging to one blood group can be converted (as regards agglutinating capacity) into that of another group. This change in the blood serum can also be brought about by repeated agitation in a test tube, in contact with air. In the same way blood serum which has been evaporated to dryness in the air retains its increased agglutinative capacity when redissolved in serum or in physiological saline solution.

THE EFFECT OF MENTAL STRESS ON MAN

The large amount of evidence which has accumulated in recent years on the effect of mental stress on man shows that the general effect of such stress appears to be identical with that produced by exercise, and appears to be associated with general increased sympathetic activity, which is specially well seen in the modification of the activity of the circulation and of the alimentary canal. In relation to the former, it becomes evident that there is an increased rate of the heart and vasomotor tone which together bring about a great increase in blood pressure. Small degrees of mental effort which even to the individual may appear insignificant can be shown to cause definite constriction of the blood vessels of the skin, and all degrees are found between this and the

rapid cardiac action of which the individual is conscious.

Prof. R. J. S. McDowall stated that in physical or mental stress there is now definite evidence that alimentary activity in general is reduced. Salivary and gastric secretion is markedly reduced, while there is marked delay in the emptying of the stomach, and that there is good reason to believe that such conditions may be largely responsible for many alimentary ailments, and may in part be responsible for undue strain on the circulation.

RAPID COLORIMETRIC METHOD FOR MEASUREMENT OF PH

The method consists of the neutralisation of British Drug Houses' "Universal Buffer" with sodium hydroxide until its colour exactly matches that of the unknown solution, when the two are treated with equal volumes of a given indicator and examined in a colorimeter. A measured quantity of indicator is added to 1 c.c. of "Universal Buffer," to which is added $N/10$ NaOH from a burette to the nearest 0.1 c.c. before the colour matches that of the unknown. $N/50$ NaOH is added in the same way until the colours exactly match. The PH of the unknown is then read from a composite graph which shows the H-ion concentration of "Universal Buffer" when given amounts of both $N/10$ and $N/50$ NaOH have been added. The range of the method is from PH 3.1 to PH 11.4.

This paper, by Miss W. J. Wadge and Mr. W. H. Newton, was accompanied by demonstrations of methods for determining H-ion concentration, by Miss W. J. Wadge.

THE INFLUENCE OF ULTRA-VIOLET RADIATION ON THE GROWTH OF PLANTS

Recent physiological research and medical experience have shown repeatedly the value of artificial ultra-violet light in remedial treatment and in maintenance of health. Much less is known of its action on plants, but stunting and other harmful effects have been reported.

Miss Alison Westbrook described the results of observations made on the growth of plants as influenced by irradiation varying from half a minute to fifteen minutes daily with a Hewittie "Ulvic" quartz mercury vapour lamp, the spectrum of which shows lines in the ultra-violet from $\mu\mu 226-400$, together with intense bands in the violet, blue, green and yellow. Distances were chosen such as to avoid local heating at the surface of the plant. In other experiments various screens have also been employed, transmitting only certain parts of the spectrum:—

1. *Clear Vitaglass*: transmitting 90 per cent. of the visible rays and a proportion of ultra-violet rays of 20-30 per cent. in the region of $\mu\mu 290$.
2. *Blue Uviol*: transmitting the blue-violet and ultra-violet rays to about $\mu\mu 290$.
3. *Chance's Ultra-violet Glass*: transmitting a little of the violet and ultra-violet rays to at least $\mu\mu 300$, mainly $\mu\mu 3,300-3,900$.

Various methods were employed in order to determine the equivalent exposures under these screens, and difficulty was experienced in obtaining light of comparable intensity.

THE LIVING TREE

Mr. E. V. Laing dealt with the whole question of the growth factor leading to that of the health of the tree, and showed that when the habit and habitat of each species were known, a safe guide was provided regarding the soil and locality best suited for its successful cultivation as a forest crop. The living tree attains its best development under a definite set of conditions—climatic, edaphic, and biotic—and to save labour and time and to eliminate trial and error methods in planting, a knowledge of the factors operating within the range of any particular species is called for. The question of the living tree and its growth factors is a complex one, but one factor may compensate for another, as, for instance, reduction of light intensity may compensate for poor soil conditions, and good soil may mitigate the effects of exposure and altitude. Frequently the nitrogen exists in a form unsuitable or unavailable to the tree, and in such conditions the presence of a suitable fungus to form *Mycorrhiza* may become of vital importance.

Illipe Nuts and Borneo Tallow

SOME interesting information has appeared concerning illipe nuts in the March number of the "Malayan Agricultural Journal," contributed by Mr. C. D. V. Georgi. He points out that the uncertainty concerning the species from which the so-called illipe nuts are obtained arises from the fact that the trees are scattered over wide areas of jungle. The collection of the nuts is a native industry, and in many cases it has therefore not been possible to establish the identity of the various trees yielding them. Planting is not undertaken as a rule by the natives, as some of the trees do not begin to bear until ten or twelve years old. The fruiting appears to be dependent on the weather prevailing at the time of flowering, which takes place in August and September, towards the end of the dry season, and the fruits are ready during the following February and March. If the flowers set well before the advent of the wet season there is every chance of a good crop, but if the flowering coincides with the break in the weather the crop will suffer. When the fruits fall off the natives collect them. As the shell is rather tough, the natives resort to various methods to facilitate its removal. Sometimes the fruits are packed in a bamboo basket or cage and sunk in running water for a few weeks, and as soon as the shells become soft the kernels are extracted and dried. Another method is to heap the fruits in a damp place and allow them to germinate, when the shells are removed. In kernels treated thus portions of the sprouting radicle are frequently found attached to the kernels. The kernels, yielding the Borneo tallow of commerce, or *Minyak Tangkawang* of the Malays, are placed on the Singapore market as illipe nuts, to which is prefixed the name of a district or town, and the colour and size. The difference in size depends on the species, that of colour to the treatment they undergo when prepared for the market, the black colour apparently depending upon their remaining too long in the jungle streams or on damp ground.

Paterson, Simons & Co., Ltd., who are the principal dealers in these nuts in Singapore, mention the following varieties under their trade names, large Sarawak, small Sarawak, large brown Pontianak, large black Pontianak, small Pontianak, large Siak, and small Siak illipe nuts. All these are derived from species of *Shorea* and other dipterocarpaceous trees, except one variety of Siak illipe, which is derived from a species of *Palaequium*, nat. ord. *Sapotaceae*, and yields a softer fat:—

1. The large Sarawak nuts consist of segments from $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 2 in. long, of dark brown colour, curved longitudinally, and approximately triangular in cross section.

2. The small Sarawak nuts consist almost entirely of whole nuts similar in colour, but averaging only $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length.

3. The large black Pontianak nuts are similar to those of the large Sarawak, but have a darker colour, and are curved to a greater extent.

4. The large brown Pontianak are similar to the large Sarawak, but of a lighter colour, the segments narrower, and the average length only slightly over 1 in.

5. Small Pontianak nuts. These are similar in size and colour to the small Sarawak nuts.

6. Large Siak nuts. These consist partly of whole nuts and partly of half-nuts, and in some cases the kernels are covered with a thin light-brown skin. The kernels are dark brown in colour and flat in shape, and average $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad.

7. Small Siak nuts. These consist almost entirely of whole nuts, with a few in halves, dark brown and egg shaped, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth.

All these were examined for their yield of fat and its characters and reported on by Mr. Georgi. This examination showed that the fat derived from the Pontianak and Sarawak varieties was of harder consistency than that from the Siak kinds. The largest yield of fat was from the large black Pontianak nuts, 59.1 per cent.; small Siak, 55.8 per cent., large Sarawak, 50.9 per cent.; large brown Pontianak, 48.4 per cent.; large Siak, 47.7 per cent.; small Pon-

tianak, 42.4 per cent.; and small Sarawak, 41.8 per cent. The large and small Siak gave the largest amount of stearic acid, 15.2 per cent. and 18.6 per cent. respectively, and the small Siak the largest amount of unsaponifiable residue. It is noticeable from the above account that the Siak varieties are more suitable for soap making, and the small Siak indicates from the amount of non-saponifiable fat that it contains, like Shea butter and other fats derived from the *Sapotaceae*, a certain amount of gutta, from which it would need to be freed for most commercial purposes. The colour of the fats is not much affected by the colour of the nuts, being of a pale yellow or yellowish green, which fades on exposure to light, the fat from the Siak varieties being, however, almost white at first, and possesses less hardness than those of the other nuts. Paterson, Simons & Co., Ltd., state that the Pontianak and Sarawak varieties are used almost exclusively for edible purposes, whereas the Siak varieties are employed in soap making. The value of the fat derived from these so-called illipe nuts lies in the application which it finds in Europe as an edible fat, especially in the preparation of chocolate for eating purposes. The similarity of this fat to that of Cacao butter is shown in Lewkowitsch ("Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats and Waxes," fourth edition, Volume II, pp. 480-1):—

	Cacao butter	Borneo tallow
Density at 100° C.	0.8577	0.861
Melting point	28.33° C.	37.38° C.
Saponification value	191.8-194.5	191.7
Iodine value	34.7-37	29.9
Fatty acids solidifying point	49.6° C.	48.9° C.

Comparatively little Borneo tallow or *Minyak Tangkawang* is produced locally, the nuts being exported and expressed in Europe. The rapid growth in the export of this article from Singapore is shown by the fact that the export of the nuts increased from 7,561 piculs (133½ lb.) in 1921 to 30,125 in 1922, and in the first half-year of 1924 to 146,083 in 1924, and 43,742 piculs of which went to the United Kingdom, 102,253 piculs to the Continent of Europe, and 28 piculs to other countries. The total value rose from \$39,496 to \$1,873,379 in 1923.

E. M. H.

Note on Liquorice

By C. Edward Sage, F.I.C., Ph.C.

ALTHOUGH pharmacy employs liquorice root and the solid and fluid extracts in considerable quantities, other trades consume the bulk of the liquorice products imported into this country, and the sale of liquorice in some form or other by confectioners is not decreasing. Block liquorice contains a varying amount of water-soluble extract, the amount being dependent on the care exercised during its preparation and the amount of moisture remaining in the finished product, but the proportion in sophisticated samples can be adjusted—and frequently is—by the addition of other soluble substances. It would be futile to suggest any standard of purity, for the appended figures indicate that sugar, in some form or other, is sometimes added to adjust the flavour to the requirements of the customer, and any proposed standard could be met by the careful adjustment of the proportions of sugar with which to meet competitive prices. Stick liquorice should contain no added sugar, and the figures which follow were obtained with brands of reputable Italian makers with the exception of the last two (Nos. 14 and 15), which were from an unknown source and contained respectively 18.3 and 19.8 per cent. of total sugars after inversion. When making the analysis a cold-water extract must be employed for the sugar determinations, to eliminate the starchy matter present, and the difference between the sugar before and after inversion is some guide to the amount of sugar added. The variation in the proportions of glycyrrhizin makes all the difference between the flavour of the products, and while the percentage might be subject to little variation in one particular district, it would not be justifiable to condemn a product on the grounds that the amount of glycyrrhizin was below a certain percentage. The figures appended hereto

give some idea of the characters of the product as imported from Italy, but just as other native products, for example, wines, vary in flavour and composition, so liquorice differs according to its source and method of manufacture, and whilst most of the samples of block liquorice were undoubtedly genuine, the high percentage of sugars in a few of them may indicate sophistication.

BLOCK LIQUORICE

	Loss on drying at 100° C.	Soluble in cold water	Insol. in cold water	Ash	Glycyrrhizin	Insol. in cold 90% alcohol	Total sugars before inversion	Total sugars after inversion
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	14.1	70.2	15.7	8.0	13.4	28	12	14
2	12.5			9.0	9.5	36		20.9
3	15.3	66.6	18.1	6.3	7.2	—	4.5	8.4
4	15.0	66.6	19.0	7.6	6.0	—	—	16.0
5	12.0			5.9	8.7	53.8		8.0
6	15.4	59.6	25.0	8.7	11.6	39.0	8.3	9.1
7	14.6	58.5	26.9	6.7	10.9	41.0	10.4	12.8
8	14.2	—	—	7.4	14.4	39.5	13.0	22.0
9	15.4	65.0	19.6	7.2	8.9	35.5	12.2	13.7
10	9.6	—	—	7.2	10.5	35.6	14.6	18.6
11	15.4	69.0	15.6	6.9	9.8	36.0	—	16.0
12	9.4	68.6	22.0	8.5	10.5	—	7.1	9.4
13	13.6			4.6	7.2	40.4	14.0	15.2
14	17.8	67.0	15.5	7.6	14.0	—	—	—
15	15.8	71.0	13.2	6.6	7.7	—	—	—
16	10.5			6.6	7.2	26.3	10.0	12.5
17	11.5	81.4	7.1	5.4	13.0	—	—	19.8
18	16.3	56.5	27.2	10.4	9.8	27.2	24.0	28.4
19	15.2	64.8	20.0	8.4	10.2	20.0	32.0	45.4
20	12.0	60.0	28.0	12.1	14.0	28.0	25.0	27.0
21	14.7	60.7	24.6	10.0	8.8	24.6	31.2	39.0

STICK LIQUORICE

	Loss on drying at 100° C.	Soluble in cold water	Insoluble in cold water	Ash	Glycyrrhizin
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1..	12.6	68.0	19.4	6.2	11.5
2..	15.5	72.1	12.4	4.7	14.6
3..	12.7	69.0	18.3	6.8	11.7
4..	11.0	58.0	31.0	3.9	9.6
5..	12.9	60.2	26.9	4.0	9.9
6..	11.5	62.5	26.0	6.1	7.6
7..	10.2	62.8	27.0	5.3	6.6
8..	13.0	59.0	28.0	3.9	10.0
9..	9.6	70.0	20.4	7.6	10.6
10..	13.5	61.4	25.1	7.2	8.4
11..	7.0	67.4	25.6	7.3	7.0
12..	11.5	64.6	23.9	6.8	13.0
13..	8.5	62.8	28.7	6.7	12.0
14..	11.8	78.0	10.2	7.7	7.5
15..	11.0	80.4	8.6	5.3	13.0

Note on Ylang-Ylang Oil

AN interesting report on ylang-ylang oil appeared recently in "La Parfumerie Moderne" (1927, No. 7), of which the following is an abstract:—Ylang-ylang oil is the essential oil obtained by distillation of the fresh, well-expanded and yellow flowers of *Cananga odorata*, N.O. Anonaceæ. In commerce there is ylang-ylang oil and cananga oil. The first fraction of the distillate from the flowers, which is collected separately, constitutes oil of ylang-ylang of soft odour, whose density and ester content is the higher. The subsequent product, "tails," which yields the higher quantity, or, as in Java, the whole amount of oil distilled, is sold under the name of cananga oil. Cananga oil contains less esters and a larger quantity of sesquiterpenes. If prices are compared, it is found that when ylang-ylang oil costs 600 to 800 fr. a kilo, ordinary cananga oil does not reach 270 to 290 fr. In spite of the low yield of ylang-ylang oil, it is important to obtain the latter fraction separately. At present, Madagascar (the oil of which has a high sp. gr., 0.9622 to 0.9737) with the Comores exports the largest quantity of ylang-ylang oil, after which comes Réunion. Indo China, where the oil was formerly produced, does not appear now to export. The following figures, in quintals (1 quintal = 2 cwt.), shows the exports from Réunion and

Madagascar in recent years. Among the other exporting centres, Manila and Java may be mentioned. The Java oil (cananga) is of inferior quality.

Year	Madagascar		Year	Réunion	
	Quintals	Quintals		Quintals	Quintals
1913	44	—	1921	13	64
1917	23	26	1922	43	80
1918	28	16	1923	25	110
1919	27	56	1924	32	132
1920	47	127	1925	35	128

Before 1917 the exports of ylang-ylang from Madagascar were grouped with other oils. Reckoned on an average of 270 fr. a kilo, the Madagascar exports for 1926 represent a value of nearly 3,500,000 fr. From Réunion, where cultivation has remained stationary, cananga has been introduced in Madagascar (Nossi-Bé), where more than 3,500 hectares are now under cultivation. The yield per hectare is estimated at 3.5 kilos, and conditions favourable to the development of cultivation are found. Exports of ylang-ylang oil during the years 1923-1925 from the Philippine Is. have been as follows:—1923, 1,940 kilos; 1924, 790; 1925, 805. The quantity exported in 1925—805 kilos—found markets in the United States 733 kilos, France 36 kilos, and Spain 36 kilos. In 1926 Java exported 13,562 kilos (cananga oil), of which France imported the greater part—8,740 kilos.

CONDITIONS OF CULTURE AND YIELD

In Réunion, it is on the low-lying, permeable, fresh and good soils where ylang-ylang is cultivated. There is the danger of winds and prolonged drought. Here the tree is planted at 5-7 metres in all directions, according to the richness of the soil, and in order to facilitate the gathering of the flowers and lessen the action of the wind, the trees are pollarded at from 2.50 to 3 metres in height. A tree ten years old, in a good state of vegetation, can yield ten kilos of flowers annually in two harvests. At harvest time heaping the flowers is avoided to prevent fermentation, and it is only from fresh, well-expanded flowers, gathered from mature trees (about four years old), that a satisfactory yield of good quality oil can be obtained. Undeveloped and green flowers give an oil richer in terpenes and of less fine odour, and naturally of lower specific gravity. The yield of flowers is one per cent. of oil of good quality "heads" the same flowers giving equally one litre of "tails." After distillation the containers are stoppered and placed away from heat and light. From Madagascar the oil is forwarded in metal drums. On several occasions oil of cananga has been found adulterated with coconut oil, but this falsification is easy to detect. In order to indicate the difference in quality in oil from various sources it is of interest to give values for the beginning of October 1926. Although the important source of Madagascar is not mentioned, the prices for oil from this source are below those of the Réunion. In October 1913 the same supply was valued at from 140 to 225 fr. a kilo, according to quality. Ylang-ylang, Manila, 1,200 fr. per kilo; Réunion 1st, 700 fr.; Réunion 2nd, 600 fr.; Réunion 3rd, 250 fr.; cananga, Java, 415 fr. In 1908, when production was much below what it is to-day, over-production was feared, but up to now it has not happened, in spite of the presence of synthetic ylang-ylang on the market, the quality of which is said to be equal to that of the natural product. It seems that the course and consumption of ylang-ylang is influenced by the production of jasmine in Europe, and in particular on the Côte d'Azur, for ylang-ylang may replace jasmine, and if jasmine is in good supply at a reasonable price, ylang-ylang is in less demand. It is noteworthy that there has been since 1920 planting on a large scale in the Philippine Islands. After the general customs tariff in 1882, geranium and ylang-ylang oils coming from abroad into France had to be cleared at 1,000 fr. on the general tariff and 500 fr. on the minimum tariff per 100 kilos. With the increase of these duties, according to the case, the amount now to be paid is 1,700 and 850 fr. per 100 kilos. It is to be noted that importations into France of ylang-ylang from Madagascar and Réunion are exempt from customs, while those from the Philippine Islands and elsewhere must pay duty.

Perfumery Imports & Exports

THE following official figures, which are the latest available, show the trade of the United Kingdom with British and foreign countries in perfumed spirits for the five years 1921 to 1925. The figures indicate the imports, including those subject to duty and retained for home consumption and the re-exports, also the United Kingdom exports. It should be noted that these quantities do not refer to cosmetics or similar toilet articles, but solely to perfumery.

IMPORTS

Perfumed spirits imported in casks	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.
Total from foreign countries ..	153	302	326	255	204
Perfumed spirits, total of					
Germany	1,416	5,322	6,118	1,493	1,412
Netherlands ..	43	23	797	4,710	6,808
France	5,058	6,035	6,964	10,227	12,079
United States ..	810	336	951	824	1,045
Other foreign countries ..	182	288	215	352	196
Total from foreign countries ..	7,509	12,004	15,045	17,606	21,540
Total from British countries ..	185	157	194	120	135
Total	7,694	12,161	15,239	17,726	21,675

IMPORTS RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Perfumed spirits	Year	QUANTITY		Total
		At full rate	At preferential rate	
Imported in casks ..	1921	gall. 218	gall. —	gall. 218
	1922	279	—	279
	1923	391	—	391
	1924	238	—	238
	1925	205	—	205
Bottles	1921	6,252	411	6,663
	1922	10,634	70	10,704
	1923	13,138	55	13,193
	1924	16,926	58	16,984
	1925	19,884	58	19,942
Total	1921	6,470	411	6,881
	1922	10,913	70	10,983
	1923	13,529	55	13,584
	1924	17,164	58	17,222
	1925	20,089	58	20,147

RE-EXPORTS

Perfumed spirits	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.
Imported in bottles : Total to foreign countries ..	262	62	415	427	871
Total to British countries ..	412	180	191	239	113
Total	674	242	606	666	984

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Perfumed spirits in bond	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.
Egypt	—	—	859	888	932
Siam	244	1,528	940	708	1,160
China (exclusive of Hong Kong) ..	962	3,293	4,450	5,028	3,531
Brazil	81	174	183	745	773
Uruguay	39	140	580	1,159	286
Argentine Republic ..	1,084	4,745	11,214	10,194	6,531
Other foreign countries ..	3,078	2,301	2,508	3,569	4,432
Total to foreign countries ..	5,488	12,181	20,734	22,291	17,645

EXPORTS TO BRITISH COUNTRIES

Perfumed spirits in bond	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.	Liq. gall.
Irish Free State ..	—	—	299	323	262
Egypt	184	605	—	—	—
Union of South Africa ..	3,221	3,671	4,052	4,386	4,083
British India	2,136	3,228	3,336	3,751	3,957
Australia	1,598	2,171	1,762	1,333	1,406
New Zealand	318	472	615	826	1,070
Other British countries ..	2,461	2,486	4,238	3,313	5,200
Total to British countries ..	9,918	12,633	14,302	13,932	15,978
Total Exports ..	15,406	24,814	35,036	35,223	33,623

A Diverting Perfumer

"JE suis un affreux bourgeois" is the title of an amusingly satirical novel by Clement Vautel, who gives a highly diverting account of a bourgeois perfumer's progress in his business, particularly in regard to the launching of a new perfume (and inevitably of his *affaires de cœur*). The opening scene shows the suggestion of a title for a new perfume by the estimable M. Borax, an employee who is gratified to receive the magnificent sum of 100 fr. for his title "Moi Toute." The perfumer goes on to say (the novel is written in the first person):—"The time is favourable for the perfume industry. For several years the trade has been going ahead. Formerly the greater part of our customers were strangers. To-day France hardly makes enough for her own consumption. . . . It is the war that has made the fortune of perfumers, that has set woman at liberty. . . . The true victory is to the lip-stick. . . ." His methods of advertising, too, are thoroughly modern. Revues, aeroplanes, public statues, the Eiffel Tower are all enrolled in his great advertising schemes. His cynicism is astonishing. He discourses on his depilatory thus:—"This product has had *un succès fou*. War on superfluous hair has been declared. . . . This, superfluous to women, is of the greatest value to me, for I owe to it a large proportion of my fortune. When it has disappeared I shall organise a Press campaign to make it fashionable again, and I shall launch a product—perhaps the same one—to make it reappear. Faith accomplishes miracles: that can be easily seen in the perfumery trade." He jeers at the actresses who lend their names to toilet articles for the sake of publicity, and decides to engage as a model for his "Moi Toute" an unknown young woman. He is so astute in business that it is perhaps surprising to find him imposed upon outside of it. Political matters intervene, and the perfumer's tranquillity is subjected to many severe shocks throughout the succeeding chapters.

DURING the month of May 1927 the imports of chemicals and medicinal products and perfumery into Egypt amounted in value to £E339,771, the total for the five months (January-May) being £E890,988; the exports of similar products during May were valued at £E17,833, and for the five months (January-May) they were £E133,188.

PHARMACISTS IN RHYME.—Under the title "Defending the Chemist," a contributor to the "Evening News," who uses the initials "C. E. B.," has sent that paper twenty rhyming lines suggested by a recent article. He writes:—

Since first I read of chemists' faults
I never order Epsom salts
Without reflecting "What a trick
If he has given me arsenic!"

But these suspicions get the goat
Of Mr. E. T. Nethercoat.
The champion, as you doubtless guess,
Of pharmacists and P.P.S.

Chemists who cannot write lines equally brilliant may console themselves with the reflection that they know how to spell Mr. Nethercoat's name.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, September 8

THE recent improvement in the demand for Mincing Lane produce appears to be continued, but with few changes in prices. Senega on the spot has sold at a further advance, and the quotation for new crop is practically on the spot level. Ergot is substantially unchanged, with only small lots available. Several parcels of Cartagena ipecacuanha have been cleared at cheap rates from weak holders. Cod-liver oil is offered at slightly easier rates from dealers, but some of the Norwegian refiners still anticipate higher prices with the autumn demand. Tiagacanth has shown a more active demand at steady to firm rates. Kola is also firm and in short supply. Some heavy liquidations in menthol have taken place in forward positions owing to the recent financial trouble in Japan. Seeds remain in much the same position, coriander and canary being a trifle easier, while Dutch caraway is firmer. Among essential oils, business is none too brisk, except in the case of French lavender, where easier prices have attracted buyers. Japanese dementholised peppermint has been in good demand on speculative account, and American has been sold more freely on the spot. Cassia is the turn better, and lemon is steady. Among pharmaceutical chemicals there is no improvement in the demand, and price-cutting by importers shows little sign of abating; this applies to aspirin, citric acid, calcium lactate, hexamine, methyl salicylate, phenazone, resorcin, tartaric acid and thymol. Hydroquinone is steadier. Potassium bromide is easier, and sulphonal rather higher. Among industrial chemicals slightly more inquiry is reported, with no important changes in prices. Cornish arsenic tends to advance and is fairly active. Lead acetate and sodium nitrite are steadier. In the coal tar products group, pitch, creosote oil, carbolic acid crystals and cresylic acid are all firm and fairly active. In the section of so-called vegetable oils, business during the past fortnight has decidedly improved, with prices showing an upward tendency. Castor oil is higher; coconut and cotton are firm, while groundnut and soya are steadier; turpentine is the turn easier. Acid oils are dearer.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acid oils	Caraway seed	Agar agar	Emetine and salts
Arsenic	(Dutch)	Anise, star, oil	Phenazone
Castor oil (Eng.)	Cassia oil (c.i.f.)	(c.i.f.)	Rape oil
Pitch	Hydroquinone	Calcium lactate	Sodium salicylate
Senega		Canary seed	Theobromine, pure
Sulphonal	Steadier	Citric acid	Wax, veg. (Jp.)
		Cod liver oil	
		Coriander seed	
		Linseed (Maz.)	
		Pepper	
		Potash, bromide	
		Turpentine	
	Chloral hydrate		
	Ground nut oil		
	Lead acetate		
	Naphthas, solvent		
	Sodium nitrite		
	Soya oil		

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR remains slow of sale, Kobé No. 1 offering at 3s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, and at 2s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f.

ANTIMONY is dull with no improvement in the demand, but there are no pressing offers and prices are steady. Spot Chinese is £51, shipment varies from £46 10s. to £47 c.i.f. English refined is about £67 up to £69 10s. and even £70, according to brand and quantity. Chinese crude spot is about £38 and £33 to £34 c.i.f.

BURDOCK ROOT.—Belgium cut of the new crop is offered at about 55s. per cwt.

CADMIUM.—The current quotation for Australian metal is now 1s. 11d. per lb., and there is a steady demand. American is nominally 2s. per lb.

CAMPOR (REFINED) continues easy, with Japanese 2½-lb. slabs offering at 2s. 3½d. and September-October shipment at 2s. 0½d. per lb. c.i.f.; ¼-oz. tablets offer at 2s. 5½d. c.i.f. and at 2s. 11½d. per lb. on the spot.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is slightly firmer at 33s. per cwt. for old and new crop for prompt shipment.

CARDAMOMS remain firm, green Alleppy offering at 3s. 7d. per lb. on the spot and forward shipment at 3s. 4d. c.i.f. Bombay decorticated seed is offered at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. The landings in London during August were 294 and the deliveries 184, leaving a stock on August 31 of 2,662, against 1,980 a year ago.

CASSIA FISTULA.—An arrival of 31 bags has taken place; spot sellers quote 50s. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—New crop French of good colour is offered at 110s. per cwt. on the spot; first pickings Belgian are also 110s., and current quality 97s. 6d. per cwt.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar remain quiet, spot selling at 8d. per lb. September-November and October-December shipment is offered at 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ending September 3 were nil, and the deliveries 103, leaving a stock of 12,004, against 11,214 in 1926 and 8,861 bales in 1925. From January 1 to September 3 the landings were 15,468, against 9,768 in 1926, and the deliveries 10,972, against 12,556 in 1926.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Finest Norwegian is slightly easier, offering at from 162s. to 165s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Some of the Norwegian refiners, however, look for higher prices shortly in view of the anticipated autumn demand.

BERGEN, September 3.—Business is again at a standstill. The quotation in Bergen for finest non-freezing steam-refined quality is unaltered at 174s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. However, several exporters are optimistic, expecting an advance on an increased demand from abroad shortly.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is quoted at 21s. per cwt. for prompt and September delivery, ex store, London, duty paid. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for September delivery, is 14s. 9d. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 14s. 3d. per cwt. for September delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 19s. 6d. on the spot, and American for September delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 22s. per cwt. for superior. American canary for September delivery is 18s. 3d. White, 18s. per cwt., ex store, London, for September. Dutch farina is 17s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 16s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. for prompt shipment.

EGG PRODUCTS.—Dried Chinese yolk is steady at 2s. per lb. spot and 1s. 9½d. afloat; September-October shipment is 1s. 10d. c.i.f. Prime Chinese hen egg albumen is 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d. spot, and September-October shipment 2s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f.

ERGOT is unchanged, Russian offering at 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f., according to holder. Spanish is from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.

GALLS are quiet, Chinese offering at 57s. per cwt. c.i.f. for plum-shaped to arrive, and at 54s. c.i.f. for ordinary.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan continues easy on the spot, natural Kordofan sorts offering at 43s. and cleaned at 45s. per cwt. To arrive, 40s. c.i.f. is quoted for natural and 42s. c.i.f. for cleaned. Bleached is quoted at 82s. 6d. to 90s. as to quality.

GUM KARAYA is scarce on the spot, and practically no supplies of any grade are available. The nominal value of fair to medium sorts is from 60s. to 70s. per cwt.

HONEY has sold more freely of late, and several large parcels of old crop have been disposed of at slightly easier rates. New crop Jamaica dark setting is 30s., amber set and setting 45s., and fine pale set 50s. per cwt.; old crop manufacturing, 32s. 6d. to 35s.

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena has been sold at easier rates, some of the cheap sellers having disposed of their stocks. At the close from 13s. to 13s. 6d. is asked. According to the London drug statistics, the landings in London during August were three Cartagena and four East India,

while the deliveries were 14 Matto Grosso, six Minas, and 12 Cartagena, leaving a stock on August 31 of 101 Matto Grosso, 38 Minas, 54 Cartagena, and six East Indian.

KOLA has been in fair demand, and practically all the spot lots of sound West Indian and Ceylon have been cleared at about 4d. to 4½d. per lb. For forward shipment higher prices have been quoted, and in view of the firmness of importers and the short supplies, it is likely that prices will advance further.

MENTHOL remains practically unchanged on spot, sellers quoting Kobayashi-Suzuki at 15s. 10½d. per lb. The recent financial trouble in Japan has quite upset the forward positions, September-October shipment having been sold at 14s. to 14s. 3d. October-December shipment at 14s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., and January-March (1928) at 14s. c.i.f., since when the position is firmer, sellers having now turned buyers.

MERCURY.—The position is not essentially altered and spot business is still restricted at from £21 15s. to £22 per bottle, less the usual discount. It was reported that orders have been negotiated for about 300 bottles for shipment to Japan, presumably direct from Continental ports, on the basis of about £21 5s. per bottle c.i.f. Some little business has also taken place for India. The demand in America has been more active, a considerable amount of business having gone through there, including a parcel of 500 bottles, and the New York price, duty paid, is about \$123. Applications for tenders for the Spanish output made their appearance early this week, and tenders have to be sent in by September 24, to be considered by the board a few days later, so that the result, which is understood to be on a minimum basis of £15 per bottle free on trucks locally, may not transpire until about the end of the month.

OPIMUM is unchanged at 2s. 5d. per unit for usual quality Turkey druggists' on the spot. Supplies, however, are small. The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 30.—“During the past fortnight arrivals consisted of:—Druggists', 978; 'softs', 127; Malatia, 118 cases. The stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 1,173; 'softs', 185 cases; Malatia, 171 cases. The corresponding stocks last year were 1,253, 91, and 282 respectively. Sales included 20 cases druggists' at £T33 to £T35, one case 'softs' at £T32, and five cases Malatia at £T33 to £T34. Altogether three cases have been bought speculatively at £T33. A holding-up of stocks in the past fortnight was awaited, but a sale of from 15 to 20 cases old stock made at the last minute encouraged the holders anew.”

PEPPER has been quiet and easy. Fair black Singapore is 1s. 4½d. spot; to arrive, August-October and October-December is quoted at 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. Lampong is 1s. 5½d. spot; to arrive, August-October has been sold at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 4½d., and October-December at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry and Alleppy is 1s. 5½d. on spot and September-November shipment 157s. 6d. c.i.f. White Muntok is easier at 2s. 2½d. spot; August-October and October-December shipment has been sold at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 1½d. c.i.f. delivered weight.

PIMENTO is steady at 9d. per lb. on the spot; August-September shipment is 71s. c.i.f., and September-October 69s. per cwt. c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—The landings in London during August were five cases and the deliveries 17, leaving a stock on August 31 of 92, against 228 cases in 1926.

RUBBER is again slightly easier; to-day there has certainly been more inquiry than for some time past, and manufacturers seem to be taking more interest at the lower price. The orders from New York have not been of importance lately, in view of the fact that the American price of spot rubber is still slightly below the London parity. The fact that shipments from the East continue to be heavy, and that the production is still well above the consumption, leaves very small prospects of a burst in prices until there is an appreciable decline in stocks. Last week stocks were again increased by 903 tons, and the London stock now stands at 65,162 tons, against 30,764 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and September, 1s. 4¾d.; October, 1s. 5d.; October-December, 1s. 5½d.; January-March, 1s. 5¾d.; April-June, 1s. 6½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—The landings in London during August amounted to 16 bales and the deliveries to 19, leaving a stock on August 31 of 109, against 217 last year.

SEEDS remain in much the same position as last reported, and prices in most cases a trifle easier. ANISE.—Spanish is 49s., and Russian 28s. per cwt. CANARY is still quiet and easier: Mazagan is 15s. spot and 13s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f. for forward shipment. Saffi is 14s. 6d. spot. CUMIN.—Maltese is 50s. to 55s. spot, and 47s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted forward; Morocco is 48s. 6d. to 50s. spot, and 47s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted forward. CORIANDER is quiet and a trifle easier: spot is 36s. and 34s. per cwt. c.i.f. FENUGREEK is 14s. 3d. spot and 13s. per cwt. c.i.f. for forward shipment. HEMP.—Manchurian is 14s. to 15s. LINSEED.—Mazagan is 18s. 3d. spot, and 17s. c.i.f. is quoted for shipment. MUSTARD.—English is 30s. per cwt.

SENEGA is again higher, and up to 5s. 3d. per lb. has been paid for spot lots on several occasions. For forward shipment the new crop is offered at practically this price.

SHELLAC is about steady on the spot, usual standard TN orange quality offering at 235s. per cwt.; fine orange is 250s. to 330s.; pure button, 290s.; and AC cakey, 225s. To arrive, TN October-November has been sold at 217s. 6d. to 220s. c.i.f. and buyers. For delivery, October has been done at 232s. 6d. to 227s. 6d. to 235s.; December at 230s. to 225s. to 234s.; and March at 220s. to 226s.

SENNA.—Good bold clean Tinnevely leaf continues scarce, but small and medium is plentiful at from about 2½d. to 4½d. per lb. The bulk of the recent arrivals taking place consist largely of the cheaper grades.

TRAGACANTH has been in more demand, and there is a dearth of grades between £10 and £15 per cwt.; most of these qualities have been bought for American account. Sales have also been made to the Continent, and the general tone is steady to firm. Ribbon firsts are quoted at £29 to £30 per cwt.; seconds, £25 to £28; thirds, £18 to £23; fourths, £10 to £17; thick to medium Persian leaf, £8 to £10; and mixed hoggy character, £6 15s. to £7 10s. The landings in London during August were 951, and the deliveries 1,289, leaving a stock on August 31 of 10,924, against 2,633 a year ago.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is cheaper at 90s. per cwt. on the spot, and for September-October shipment 82s. c.i.f. is quoted. The landings in London during August were 485 and the deliveries 47, leaving a stock on August 31 of 661, against 182 packages a year ago.

Essential Oils

THE general trade demand has not been over good except in the case of French lavender, where a more reasonable price attracted buyers, and the same applies to Bourbon geranium. In consequence of reports of a smaller crop of Japanese dementholised peppermint oil large sales were made, as a large quantity of both near and forward commitments were “tipped” upon the market as the result of liquidations following on the recent financial trouble in Japan. This oil has since become steadier. Lemon continues sensitive, and prices seem to rest upon whether holders have to sell or not.

ANISE (STAR).—The forward c.i.f. quotation for leads is slightly easier at 2s. 5d. per lb. for “Red Ship.” On the spot 2s. 7½d. has been paid for case lots; five-case quantities are quoted at a little less, and other size packages are without interest at the moment.

CAJUPUT.—Business is reported in five-case lots at 2s. 5d. per lb., and a fair business is taking place in case lots at a little above this figure.

CASSIA is the turn firmer to arrive at 5s. 10d. per lb., whilst on the spot a few cases have changed hands at 6s. 7½d. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is quoted at 1s. 5d. per lb., and to arrive at 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. Java is 1s. 8d. spot, and 1s. 6¾d. c.i.f. to arrive.

EUCALYPTUS is quite steady. 70 to 75 per cent. straw colour selling at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb., and water-white at 2s. to 2s. 1d., this being for the Australian product; Spanish origin is quoted at 1s. 11d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Some business is reported in Bourbon at a figure close upon 12s. per lb. c.i.f.; further orders sent out have not been accepted, counters offers coming back at an advance of 6d. to 9d. per lb. It must not be overlooked

that there are two crops a year, but the second crop generally lacks some of the characteristics of the first crop.

LAVERNER.—The recent decline appears to have attracted quite a number of buyers. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of being sure that the oil contains only the natural esters.

LEMON.—New spot orders continue on the small side, mostly the business is ex contracts, yet prices remain fairly steady. Oil of well-known brands is quoted 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, and c.i.f. prices are only a few pence below these figures.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin on the spot is offered at 3s. 5½d. per lb. in drums for 70 to 75 per cent., and to arrive 3s. 3½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

LIME.—West Indian distilled does not seem to be moving very briskly, the high price probably limiting sales to actual needs. It is thought in one direction that prices may give a little during the next few months. Distilled is quoted at from 29s. to 30s. per lb. on the spot, and hand-pressed is nominal at 42s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is selling fairly well. On the spot business is reported at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per lb., September shipment is quoted by cable at 13s. 6d. to 14s. c.i.f., according to brand, and October-November shipment at 12s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Of Japanese demethylated, the offering of spot and forward commitments on account of a certain house recently in difficulties quite upset the market, business being done on the spot at 7s. 4½d. per lb., October-December shipment at 6s. 9d. c.i.f., and January-March (1928) at 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 9d. c.i.f. At the close higher prices come from Japan and the position is somewhat firmer.

The following arrivals have taken place at London from the countries indicated during the period August 31 to September 7 (inclusive):—Anise star (Hong Kong), 10 dms. 7 bois de rose (Fr.), 4 dms.; cananga (Java), 1 dm.; cajuput (Holl.), 20 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 28 dms.; cassia (China), 25 cs.; cinnamon leaf (Cey.), 1 dm.; copaiba (U.S.), 4 cs.; dill (Holl.), 1 cs.; eucalyptus (Sp.) 31 cs., 16 dms., (Aust.) 3 dms., 220 cs.; juniper berry (Fr.), 2 cs.; lemon (It.) 40 cs., (Sp.) 22 cs.; lemongrass (Java) 1 dm., (Brit. India.) 5 dms.; lime (B.W.I.), 24 cs., 4 dms.; orange (U.S.) 13 dms., (Italy) 25 cs., (Spain) 2 dms.; pennyroyal (Spain), 1 dm.; peppermint (U.S.) 25 cs., 6 dms., (Jp.) 30 cs., (China) 10 cs., (Italy) 1 cs.; petitgrain (Holl.) 5 cs., (Argentina) 10 cs.; pimento (Ger.), 2 cs.; sandalwood (Aust.), 34 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 2 dms.; undescribed (Holl.), 2 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THERE is again little change to report in this section, while business continues on very modest lines, and price cutting by importers for some items shows no signs of abating. Potassium bromide, methyl salicylate, phenazone, sodium salicylate, and theobromine are more or less cheaper.

ACETANILIDE continues to be quoted at about 1s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder; business remains quiet.

AMIDOPYRIN is slow on spot, with dealers offering small parcels at about 8s. 6d. per lb.

APOMORPHINE.—Makers' current quotation of hydrochloride cryst. is 39s. per oz.

ASPIRIN.—Keen competition continues for limited business, with some cheap offers on the market: quotations are from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. as to make and quantity.

BARBITONE remains dull at from about 5s. 9d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) has slackened off in demand, but prices for quantities are steady at about 2s. 1d. per lb.; small parcels, 2s. 2d.; Continental, p.f.f.c., 2s. spot.

BROMIDES.—Dealers' prices are slightly easier for potassium, with some cheap offers about: British makers' list prices have been reduced, and they meet competition. Dealers quote: ammonium, 2s. 1d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 9d.; granular, 1s. 8½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. for quantities. British makers' prices: ammonium, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; potassium, 1s. 9½d.; sodium, 2s. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is rather easier, with dealers' prices for quantities down to 1s. 1½d., and 1s. 2d. for small parcels; British makers quote from 1s. 2d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Duty-paid crystals are steadier at the lower prices of 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Reports show that business has again been negligible, while foreign is freely offered: quoted from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., from secondhand. At these figures the market is not firm. There has so far been no change in Continental offerings, which are at much higher rates.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) shows no change, with dealers quoting 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; market remains quiet.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is slow of sale on spot at from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

EMETINE.—Makers quote the pure alkaloid at 180s. per oz.; hydrobromide and hydrochloride salt at 110s. per oz.; emetine bismuth iodide is 55s. per oz.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE remains quiet at from about 4s. 9d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Keen competition and lack of important business are the two features of this market; dealers' prices are about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. as to grade and quantity.

HYDROQUINONE, is steadier, and there is not much available on spot under 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb.; small parcels, up to 3s. 2d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) has been dull: spot at about 2s. 6d. per lb. and upwards; pale technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, ex store.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues dull and easier, while prices are very keen in the region of 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is of little interest; dealers' prices are cheap at about 9s. 6d. per lb.

MORPHINE.—Makers quote the alkaloid cryst. at 17s. 6d. and precip. at 17s. 3d. per oz.; hydrochlor. and sulphate at 13s. 9d., and 3d. more for crystals.

PARAORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) has been in fair demand; quantities from 1s. 8d.; small parcels, about 1s. 9d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is steady but quiet at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—Dealers are very keen for limited business: their quotations are from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. for quantities.

PHENAZONE is cheaper, and prices are unsteady at from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is unchanged under the controlled prices: half-ton, 6s. 6d.; two-cwt., 6s. 8d.; small parcels, 6s. 10d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is very steady at 6½d. per lb. in drums; prices may advance.

RESORCIN is being cut by some sellers; quoted from 3s. 9d. per lb.; business slow.

SALICIN.—Makers quote 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is unsteady at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. for quantities.

SALOL is dull and unchanged: crystals, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d. per lb.; 1½d. per lb. more for powder.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) is fairly steady, but business has slackened off; quantities in barrels at about 1s. 7½d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains slack, with dealers offering on spot at 8s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) does not meet with much business of importance; dealers' prices are unsteady: crystals, about 1s. 8d.; powder, about 1s. 7½d. per lb., for one-cwt. cases.

STRYCHNINE.—Makers quote B.P. crystals at 2s. 1d. per oz., and powder at 2s.; hydrochloride is 1s. 9d., and sulphate 1s. 8d. per oz.

SULPHONAL is rather dearer at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID is unsteady. Orders could easily be placed for fair quantities of B.P. crystals at about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., but there has been little moving.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains neglected at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.

THEOBROMINE.—The pure alkaloid is offered at the cheaper rate of 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. as to quantity. Theobromine sodium salicylate is 5s. 9d. per lb.

THYMOL is unchanged, with competition very keen for limited business: quoted from 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN remains quiet, with offers easy at about 17s. per lb. for 100 per cent. from cloves in quantity.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty during the period August 22 to 26 inclusive are the following:—Acetyl-salicylic acid, £124; agarol compound, £187; atophan tablets, £666; blankit, £121; cocaine hydrochloride, £603; methyl salicylate, £184; milk of magnesia, £188; musk xylol, £175; nickel hydroxide, £160; potassium bromide, £349; strychnine cryst., £125; thorium nitrate, £289; vanillin, £324; undescribed chemicals, £2,452.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, September 7.

THERE appears to be a little more inquiry on the market now that the holiday season is coming to a close. Prices are being maintained steadily, and there are few fluctuations.

ACETIC ACID has received a little more attention for small business: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure,

£37; 99 to 100 per cent. glacial, pharmaceutical, £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE is unchanged, with dealers offering B.G.S. in drums at £58 to £61 per ton, ex store; market quiet.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) meets with the usual small spot business: 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, 10d. to 1s. per lb., carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE remains subdued, with little important business: dealers quote spot grey galvanising in casks at £22 per ton; cheaper for contracts.

ARSENIC.—There has been a fairly active demand, but Cornish producers have only small stocks or quantities to offer for near delivery. Current quotations show a further advance, being on the basis of £17 10s. to £18 per ton, f.o.r. mines. Mexican high-grade is now quoted £17 10s., c.i.f. Liverpool. Reports about the American demand are somewhat contradictory, although inquiries from that quarter have certainly been on the increase lately.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) continue quiet, with spot offers at about £8 2s. 6d. to £8 5s. per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper prices of about £7 10s. for quantities to come forward.

COPPER SULPHATE is steady, but f.o.b. terms for export vary widely from £24 15s. to £25 10s. for casks, less 5 per cent. The total U.K. exports for this year to the end of July were 33,731 tons, or only slightly more than in the same period last year. Italian competition is very keen, and it is understood that her production for last year was close on 90,000 tons.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—There is no lack of offers in the region of 95s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for quantities, with business remaining very limited.

FORMIC ACID continues steady, and is moving at normal pace: dealers quote 85 per cent. at £45 15s. per ton, in carboys, ex store.

GLAUBER'S SALT is receiving fair inquiry forward, for which cheap prices for quantities are being quoted: spot parcels, about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate is steadier but not in much request: spot, brown, £40 10s.; white, £42 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, c.i.f. London, no quotation this week; white lead, imported, dry, £27 12s. 6d.; ground in oil, £29 2s. 6d., c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID is steady and fairly bright at £29 15s. to £30 per ton, ex wharf.

POTASH CAUSTIC is unchanged at Convention prices: spot, 38 to 92 per cent. solid, £30 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £28 15s., c.i.f. U.K. port.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE has been in better inquiry, and prices are steady: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £27 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper prices for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE remains dull, with dealers offering imported from 3d. per lb. for small spot lots; cheaper for quantities to come forward.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Commercial quality is very steady at 5½d. per lb., in two-cwt. drums; prices are reported to be likely to advance.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is quiet and unchanged at 6½d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SAL AMMONIAC is moving a little better, with dealers' prices unchanged: dog-tooth crystals, £29; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £19 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

SALTCAKE is nominal; home trade price is about £3 7s. 6d. per ton, in bulk, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE is well maintained by spot holders at £18 5s. per ton, in casks, and is moving satisfactorily.

SODIUM CHLORATE remains quiet, with spot parcels at about 3d. per lb.; large quantities to come forward would be from 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers' prices are unchanged, and market is quieter: pea crystals, £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE remains slack in London: 95 per cent., about £12; 96 per cent. refined, £12 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE is steadier and in better call: 100 per cent. basis, £20 ton and 2½s. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is moving in good volume, with dealers' prices steady at 4½d. per lb., in casks.

SULPHUR is steady both for crude or refined, and the former is quoted at about £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. per ton, while Sicilian flowers stand at £13 7s. 6d., and roll at £10 15s., all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Some items in this section, such as pitch, creosote oil, carbolic acid crystals, and cresylic acid are bright markets at steady prices. Other items are inclined to be slack. ANILINE OIL is steady at about 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid; business is fair. ANILINE SALT is unchanged at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BITANAPHTHOL is well maintained at 1s. 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL is irregular on quotation and of little interest; commercial 90's, 1s. 6d.; pure, about 1s. 10d. per gallon, at works. XYLOL remains slack and unsteady: pure, about 2s. 4d.; commercial, about 1s. 10d. per gallon, at works. CARBOLIC ACID crystals continue to receive attention and prices are holding steady at 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb., f.o.b., for 39° to 40° C. ice crystals, in drums, with over-casks. Crude 60's is 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon. CRESYLIC ACID is offering from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon, ex works, drums extra, and remains quite active. NAPHTHALENE is steady but quiet: imported flakes and balls, £15 10s. per ton, in cases, ex wharf; British, £14 10s. per ton. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is bright, with dealers' prices steady at £46 per ton, in drums, ex store. PYRIDINE is idle: nominal prices, 5s. 9d. to 6s. gallon, f.o.b. CREOSOTE OIL is moving in good volume, and prices are fully maintained; supplies are limited; ex works, 7½d.; f.o.b., 8½d. per gallon in bulk quantities. PITCH shows a further slight advance this week, with the price up to 93s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast; good inquiry for coming season.

Fixed Oils, etc.

PRODUCTS in this section have undergone a complete change during the past two weeks, and are now all generally active, with the tone steady to firm, while prices show a good all round advance. ACID OILS have advanced, and close firm: coconut and/or palm kernel, 32s. 6d.; groundnut, 31s. 6d.; soya, 28s. 6d. per cwt. spot. CASTOR.—English is again higher: pharmaceutical, 53s. 6d.; first pressings, 48s. 6d.; second pressings, 46s. 6d. per cwt., in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT continues firm at full rates: deodorised, spot, 46s. 6d.; Ceylon, 40s., c.i.f.; Cochin, 50s., c.i.f. COTTON.—Prices are maintained, with the market firm: deodorised, 45s. 6d.; common edible, 44s. 6d.; soapmaking, 40s. 6d.; crude, 38s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT is steadier at about unchanged rates: deodorised, spot, 50s. 3d.; crude Oriental, 46s., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL.—Prices quoted are irregular: deodorised, about 51s.; crude, about 45s., spot. PALM continues firm, and business has been active: Lagos, 33s. 9d.; softs, 32s. 9d.; mediums, 32s. 9d.; hards, 33s. 6d.; bleached, 33s. 6d., spot. RAPE continues firm on a bright market: refined, 46s.; crude about 44s., spot. SOYA is much steadier, with more activity: deodorised, 43s. 6d.; crude, 35s. 6d., spot. LINSÉED (raw, naked): on spot, £31 10s.; September, £30 10s.; October-December, £30 17s. 6d.; January-April, £31 12s. 6d. Boiled oil, about 36s., spot. Hull, on spot, £31 10s.; September, £31 10s.; December, £31 10s.; January-April, £31 12s. 6d.; market quiet. TURPENTINE has been dull, the trade demand being slow, but quotations on the week show very little alteration. The London spot price closes at 40s. per cwt., and October-December at 41s. Deliveries for last week were much better at 2,092 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 85,789 barrels, comparing with 78,113 barrels the same time last year. Total stocks were returned at 38,470 barrels. Including the landings and afloats, which are heavy, the London visible supply is now 48,200 barrels, which compares with 21,609 barrels at the same date last year. RESIN.—The market was irregular, and c.i.f. quotations for American shipment were as follows: B.G. 20s. 7d., H to K 20s. 8½d., M to N 20s. 10d. to 20s. 11d., W.G. 24s. 2d., and W.W. 26s. 7d. per cwt. Spot rates are about 9d. over these figures. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot is quiet at the slightly higher price of 83s. 6d. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Solvent naphthas are a little steadier at recently reduced rates; other products are about unchanged, with business rather slow. BENZOLS are unchanged, with the market steady: crude 65's, 11d.; standard motor, 1s. 2d.; pure, about 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL shows no change, with business quiet: 950 gravity, £4 5s.; 890 gravity, £4 15s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is unchanged but dull at from 2½d. to 4d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale is offered for shipment from £16 to £17 per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS are unchanged throughout: American standard white, 1s.; water white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Roumanian white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d. ex tank, 7½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 11d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf. American water white kerosene, 7½d. to 7¾d., 8d. and 11¾d. per gallon respectively. WHITE OILS are easy on a dull market: special No. 1, £24 5s.; No. 1, £23 5s.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white,

£16 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are steadier, with a little more business: 90 to 160, 11d. to 1s.; heavy, 90 to 190, 11½d. to 1s. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES remain quiet and unchanged; white to snow white, £38 to £53; amber and yellow, £17 15s. to £22 10s.; dark stiff green, about £12 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. LUBRICATING OILS.—The shipment market is rather firmer for cylinder oils, while the spot market is unchanged and quiet: spot, pales, £10 to £22 10s.; reds, £11 17s. 6d. to £22; dark cylinders, £12 to £29; filtered cylinders, £19 to £34 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. Lower prices for tank wagon lots. SOLUBLE OIL and CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £29 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL, spot, £14 5s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf, London.

Commercial and Produce Notes

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

DURING the month of April 1927, Bulgaria exported 81 kilos of rose oil, valued at 6,372,799 levas, consigned to the following countries:—Germany, two kilos; United States, seven kilos; France, 47 kilos; Switzerland, 25 kilos. According to the official statistics, the total exports of rose oil from Bulgaria during the first four months of 1927 amounted to 296 kilos, valued at 22,837,826 levas.

Tripoli Sponge Production

DURING 1926 the Tripoli coast sponge fishers produced 103,450 lb., of which 55,110 lb. were first quality, 31,020 lb. second quality, and 23,320 lb. third quality, these results being considered excellent. In 1920, when the production was large according to former standards, but 88,000 lb. of sponges were produced, and in 1925 but 43,535 lb. were taken. Tripolitan exports of sponges in 1926 totalled 117,000 lb., which volume included stocks left over from the previous year. Prices were low throughout. First-quality sponges brought 160 lire, second quality 80 lire, and third quality 45 lire, which brought the value of the 1926 production to 5,446,000 lire.

Morocco Sandarac

GUM sandarac is exported from French Morocco in large quantities, especially through the port of Mogador, though considerable amounts also pass by way of Casablanca, Mazagan, and Saffi. The forests, a large portion of which are as yet inaccessible, are estimated to cover not less than 750,000 acres. France and England are the two largest purchasers of sandarac from French Morocco. Large quantities are also shipped to the United States, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Spain. The total exports and shipments during the past five years have been as follows:—

	Total exports, lb.		Total exports, lb.
1921	544,538	1924	423,539
1922	586,048	1925	711,497
1923	314,211		

Java Cinchona and Coca Exports

THE following table gives the exports of cinchona and coca from Java during the first five months of 1926 and 1927:—

	Cinchona		Coca	
	January-May		January-May	
	1926 kilos	1927 kilos	1926 kilos	1927 kilos
British India ..	—	36,022	—	—
France ..	16,537	—	18,819	—
Germany ..	—	—	17,709	21,664
Great Britain ..	292,970	325,182	—	—
Netherlands ..	1,473,387	1,621,587	395,219	286,531
Japan ..	285,417	195,562	126,621	121,853
Total ..	2,068,311	2,178,353	558,368	430,048

During the first five months of the present year 6,605 kilos of quinine were exported from Java, against 62,688 kilos in the corresponding period of 1926.

World's Olive Oil Production

THE average world production of olive oil during the post-war years 1922-1926 increased 19 per cent., compared with the figures for the five-year period 1909-1913, according to the foodstuffs division of the United States Department of Commerce. It is probable that this increase would have been much larger were it not for the constant inroads of the olive "fly." The average world production during the post-war period amounted to 752,791 short tons, against

638,021 tons in the period ending in 1913. Spain increased its production by 84,767 tons, or 35 per cent.; Italy by 26,555 tons, or 14 per cent., and Portugal by 9,921 tons, or 39 per cent. The production of oils in Spain for 1926, compared with that of 1925, shows a decline of 105,379 short tons, or 21 per cent. This decrease in production, which is, however, 13,559 short tons more than the 1909-1913 average, has resulted in a royal decree providing for the temporary importation into Spain of pure foreign olive oil. This, it is hoped, will enable Spanish exporters to compete in world markets. Should this action not be sufficient, the council of the National Olive Growers' Association of Spain planned to request of the government a reduction, in whole or in part, of import duties on olive oil. Latest reports are that the emergency decree has been successful in achieving the object for which it was created.

U.S. Imports of Essential Oils

DURING the month of May the United States imported 9,678 lb. bergamot oil, valued at \$58,065, derived from Italy 5,823 lb., U.K. 2,560 lb., Netherlands 1,150 lb.; citronella oil imports were 129,487 lb. (\$59,943), of which 56,265 lb. was from Java, 44,750 lb. from Ceylon, 22,348 lb. from British India, 1,456 lb. from Guatemala, and 4,480 lb. from U.K. Lavender and spike oil imports were 34,922 lb. (\$83,932), of which France supplied 17,186 lb. and Spain 16,430 lb. Lemon oil imports were 34,687 lb. (\$63,270), of which Italy sent 35,507 lb. and the U.K. 1,150 lb.; orange oil imports were 20,377 lb. (\$49,054), of which Italy supplied 12,675 lb. and Jamaica 6,350 lb. All other imports of essential oils (free) were 564,706 lb. (\$143,188), and of dutiable oils the imports were 92,708 lb., valued at \$38,015. France was the largest supplier of free essential oils, followed by Hong Kong, while of dutiable oils the United Kingdom sent 65,524 lb.

Sudan Gum Acacia

IN their market report covering the period July 21 to August 20, Boxall & Co. state that the arrivals of Kordofan hashab from July 21 to July 31 showed a decrease of about 65 per cent. against the same period last year, whilst from August 1 to August 20 the decrease was more accentuated, viz., 74 per cent. The daily averages of gum coming upon the markets were 14 tons and 7½ tons respectively. During the above period the percentage of rain-damaged gum was 37 per cent. of the total arrivals, the percentages for El Obeid and Nahud taken alone being 58 per cent. and 17 per cent. respectively. The shortage from July 21 to August 20 was 745 tons, which brings the total shortage of Kordofan gum from the beginning of the year up to date to 1,615 tons against last year (besides the shortage on the inferior quality, which is estimated at about 2,000 tons). Taking El Obeid as the standard, the market opened on July 21 at the same price at which it closed on July 20, remained steady, with little fluctuation, up to August 4, and closed on August 20 at about 9d. less. During the last ten days of July demand has been generally weak, whilst for the first 20 days of August it was better than last year, and though small might be considered as good for this time of the year. The following figures show the exports from the Sudan from January to July 1927, compared with the same period of 1926:—

	January-July 1926	January-July 1927
Great Britain	5,107	3,554
U.S.A.	3,618	2,854
France	1,952	1,466
Germany	1,392	2,609
Italy	1,118	959
Belgium	901	1,174
Japan	628	355
Spain	294	308
Holland	321	500
Denmark	23	48
Norway and Sweden ..	198	170
Egypt	92	96
Australia and New Zealand	384	420
China	80	158
Canada	41	50
Argentina	20	44
Brazil	11	18
Uruguay	5	10
Finland	7	8
British India	35	61
Other countries in America	15	3
Other countries	41	46
Total tons	16,283	14,911

The export figures are made up of the following qualities to end of July: Hashab, 13,396 tons against 15,061 last year; bleached, 273 against 133 tons in 1926; and Talha, 1,242 against 1,039 tons a year ago; total, 14,911 tons against 16,283 tons in 1926.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Insurance Payments for 1927

SIR,—The correspondence with regard to the Insurance payments for 1927 is at the moment somewhat academic, but I venture to think that before the end of the year a regular *crescendo* of indignation will have been reached and will find its expression, surely, in a real organised effort, not only of protest against the present iniquitous arrangement, but that provision be made against any such happening in the future. The scheme which has been approved by the R.P.U. permits of the discounting of our accounts for the year 1927 to the extent of 15 per cent. As no discounting so far has taken place, it naturally follows that for the last three months of the present financial year we shall receive no payment whatever, either for drugs or services. This to the writer means a definite and actual discounting of approximately £675. We are a small firm employing qualified men at each of our shops, which number eight, and which are only worked by qualified men on the basis of the insurance work which is an essential to the maintenance of these qualified chemists in their present positions. Naturally, one is looking round as to the alternatives open in such a serious *impasse* as faces us at present. (1) Can we resign from the Panel? No. We should still have our qualified men to pay or close up our shops. (2) Can we dispose of our businesses? Who is going to purchase with the present iniquitous arrangement threatening the very vitality of every business? (3) Is there any means by which this payment can be recovered which will be withheld? This is for the chemists as a body to inquire into after taking definite legal advice on the matter. We all know the reason for the discounting, which is not due (only in a very minor degree) to extensive prescribing by medical men, but is due to the habit of patients requiring a bottle or some tangible form of medicine in preference to advice only. Similarly, it is quite impossible for any chemist or body of chemists to attempt to dictate or advise any medical man as to the line of treatment he should pursue in his prescribing. It is also the considered opinion of experts that the cost of the drug side of the Insurance Act will increase in the same proportion during the next three years as in the past, and that there is no hope whatever of reduction. I am informed on the highest authority that the stand taken by the R.P.U. was quite wrong. The explanation given for the acceptance of such terms was that the dispensing would be turned over to the medical men, or that the large drug stores would have provided an alternative service. In the first instance, a new Act would have to be passed to allow the medical men to take over this work, and in the second no free choice of chemists would be given, two facts which largely rule out this contention. Add to this the great publicity which would have been given to the facts of the case. Surely a firm stand would have been to our advantage in order to educate the public to these facts, rather than the meek, milk-and-water attitude adopted by our executive. I am given to understand further that the permanent officials were astounded at the ease of their victory over the chemists' representatives, and I, personally, would very much like to know what the feeling of the general body of chemists is with the results of such a policy before them between now and the end of 1927. The writer and all the members of his staff are members of the Pharmaceutical Society; also all the shops under his control are enrolled under the organisation of the R.P.U. and subscribe to the Association. Also, all the insurances, both of the premises and stock, are under the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Society. We, therefore, cannot be accused of being disloyal or lukewarm members either of the R.P.U. or of the Society, but we appeal very sincerely

that such a volume of opinion be formed as will be capable of working a great reform in the immediate future as to the terms of service for our working of the N.H.I. Whether any such new body of opinion shall work through the R.P.U., or through some other channel, is of small moment so long as a strong and active policy be decided and acted upon in the immediate future.—Yours faithfully,

LANCASHIRE.

SIR,—The following is interesting even if unpalatable:—On scrutinising a local doctor's scripts for August, out of 152, 29 were for dressings simply—for eleven patients. No. 1, *The Star Turn*, had 11 x 1 lb. boric lint and 4 x ½ lb. absorbent wool; as he had about 6 x 1 lb. boric lint in the last week or so in July, and has had 1 lb. abs. lint and ½ lb. abs. wool this month, he (even if we can't) can give thanks to N.H.I. No. 2 had 4 x 6 oz. boric lint. No. 3 had 3 x 4 oz. boric lint and 2 x 4 oz. abs. wool. No. 4 had 1½ lbs. boric lint. The other seven totalled 2½ lb.; in no case was less than 4 oz. ordered. There were a few bandages also. Even the R.P.U. will have to revise their estimate of a 15 per cent. discount if a few prescribers run riot in this manner. I am expecting a 50 per cent. discount, as scripts mount each month as compared with previous years. One case I can vouch for was an increase of 200 over last August, a 30 per cent. increase and no epidemic. Lastly, we get as a sample of R.P.U. humour (!) a postal offer of a £5 5s. course, comprising retail selling and shop management, etc. Ye gods!—Yours, etc.,

BLUNT (3/9).

Wasteful Prescribing

SIR,—The instances which you give of prescriptions ordering undue amounts of drugs to illustrate your editorial on "Wasteful Prescribing (*C. & D.*, September 3, p. 309) could, unfortunately, be equalled, if not surpassed, by nearly every panel chemist in business. But the difficulty is how to get this kind of prescribing corrected. If the chemist is in such a happy position that he can talk in a friendly manner to the prescriber, then he may do some good by calling attention to the way in which these large quantities depreciate the Drug Fund, but many of us are unable to do this. Most of the doctors whose prescriptions I have to deal with are unapproachable. I have tried it in years gone by, and my reception was such that I should never do so again, and I have no doubt that there are many other pharmacists in a similar case. What are we to do when we receive scripts of the nature indicated? It is quite obvious that we cannot write to the Committee on every occasion we feel that an unnecessary quantity has been ordered; even if we did, we should probably achieve nothing more than gaining a reputation as a nuisance. And, moreover, as you say, these may only be exceptional scripts from an otherwise moderate prescriber. But the man who is a real danger to the Drug Fund is the one who gets some item on the brain and orders it to everybody. We all have come across the doctor who has received a sample of some proprietary tablet, or read an account of some new synthetic in a medical journal, and then proceeds to order it to nearly all his patients; the consequence is that in one day the chemist will take in half a dozen or more of these scripts and have to obtain the required drug, and these preparations, especially those in tablet form, are usually put up in tubes of twenty or thirty, costing anything from half-a-crown to five shillings each. Before the doctor has tired of this particular medicament he has wasted a good slice of the Drug Fund, and then he hears of something newer still, and starts all over again. This sort of prescribing should be the subject of a special inquiry with a view to ascertaining how far these expensive preparations are really necessary. If, as you say, under the new arrangements the Pharmaceutical Committees may ask for information from the pricing bureaux to help them in their work of keeping the fund solvent, then there is no reason why they should not have a monthly report on all items costing more than an agreed sum. The officials of the pricing bureaux should be, and probably are, as familiar as the chemist with cases of wasteful prescribing, and would be equally well able to point out where economy

could be effected, and they have the added advantage of not coming into direct contact with the prescriber, so that there would not be the same risk of friction or unpleasantness if the particulars were compiled by the bureaux instead of by the chemists themselves. Further, as all prescriptions have to be sent in promptly at the beginning of each month, all the details could be in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Committees before the end of that month, so that there need not be any delay in considering them and taking any action which might be considered necessary. I do not wish to be pessimistic, but I am afraid there is going to be a lot of friction in various quarters under the new terms unless the R.P.U. can prove their ability to make the money cover the accounts. No man, however equable he may be in temper and mind, or however angelic he may be in disposition, can go on handing out expensive goods, knowing all the time that part of the cost of them is coming out of his own pocket, without feeling slightly irritable, to say the least of it; neither will he feel particularly happy working overtime when the pharmacy is supposed to be closed at night or on half-holidays and Sundays thinking at the same time that he is paying for the privilege of doing so. And these facts are bound sooner or later to create an unpleasant atmosphere, the effects of which none of us can foresee at present.

Yours faithfully,

UNANGELIC (3/9).

Industrial Fatigue Research

SIR.—The extracts which you quote from the annual report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board (*C. & D.*, August 27, p. 233) deal with two types of individuality, the over-anxious and the more stable-minded person, and proceed to imagine two dispensers, one of whom, it is predicted under certain circumstances, will have a nervous breakdown. The conclusion drawn is that dispensing is an occupation which gives every opportunity for the development of anxious conditions. Surely this should not be so; in work of such a responsible nature the conditions should be such as to ensure that the dispenser can carry on without any anxiety. And yet those of us whose daily work it is know from sad experience that this is seldom the case; at any rate, in a retail dispensing business the work is in reality one continual anxiety. The constant concentration necessary to dispense accurately whilst one's mind has to be always on the alert in order to comply with all the regulations, the ever-present expectation of a visit from an inspector under one of the numerous Acts, the interpretation of ambiguous prescriptions and quantities, the searches for little-known proprietary drugs, the arguments with customers over childish complaints, and then the last-minute rush which occurs at night in every business, all combine to lead the dispenser to a state of mind which it would not be surprising if it ended in a nervous breakdown in a person of the type indicated. But, as the title of the Board includes the word fatigue, it seems to me that in discussing the work of dispensing they should have given some attention to the single-handed pharmacist, of whom there must be hundreds in the country; these men are at it all day long and every day, they take their meals walking about, they get the real rush after working as long as the ordinary trade unionist's day, they frequently get called on after the pharmacy is closed at night, and they have to work on holidays and Sundays as well; in fact, their regular daily conditions are such that, if a factory inspector came across anything half as bad in a factory, he would promptly summon the owners. And in consequence such a worker is permanently tired; he never gets a chance to get a proper rest or recreation, and it says a great deal for pharmacists, not that occasionally one has a nervous breakdown, but that such a vast amount of dispensing is done without any serious mistake or complaint. I wonder if any research has been done into such conditions as these, which we all know of and which many of us have to spend our lives under, and, if so, what is the report of the Board? It should make interesting reading, and it should also make a very useful point when dealing with the Insurance dispensing fees. It seems a very curious anomaly that the same body of legislators which looks

after the comfort of factory workers to such an extent as to fix the intervals between meals, the cubic space of air required by each worker, and many other similar details, yet should bind a more highly skilled and educated set of men to a fixed remuneration which admittedly is not enough to pay expenses, and therefore aggravates the conditions under which they labour. It is another instance of two departments acting independently and in such a way that they are counteracting each other.

Yours faithfully,

TIRED (5/9).

Misnomers

SIR.—It is interesting to read a letter written to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of fifty years ago, and more so as the writer selected a subject which shows that so far back as that chemists were prosecuted for petty technical infringements of the law which could not possibly have been of any detriment to the purchaser. I cannot go quite so far as fifty years back, but when I was serving my apprenticeship thirty years ago we were still labouring under the same difficulties quoted in the letter you reprint, one favourite catch was to make a purchase of carbonate of iron, and one of the first things I learned in the retail trade was to add the words "so called" to the label. What difference it made to the purchaser whether the powder was labelled "carbonate of iron" or "so-called carbonate of iron" I could never understand, and unless the customer was an inspector I do not suppose he cared what it was labelled so long as he got what he expected; I am perfectly certain that the public would never be educated to ask the chemist to supply them with twopenny-worth of hydrated peroxide of iron. And then when that stunt had worn rather thin citrate of magnesia was the next victim, and the labels had to be printed "commonly known as effervescent citrate of magnesia," and so were chivied and summoned for one stupid "crime" after another. Since then the *C. & D.* has published its useful book of synonyms, so that if in doubt we can put all the fancy names on the label as well as the chemical one. But, fundamentally, this old letter shows that in 1877, as at the present time, legislation was enacted to remedy various abuses and the real delinquents were not touched, whilst the chemist, who is easy to get at and not much good at defending himself, is brought to book for silly little details and oversights which the promoters of the Bills had never thought of. The same position holds to-day under the *D.D.A.*, the *Shops Act*, *Food and Drugs*, etc., and the only good it does apparently is to enable the officials to show that they are carrying out the provisions of the various acts.—Yours, etc.,

QUOTIDIEM (3/9).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "*C. & D.*" readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Sizes of Bottles.

One wonders why medicine bottles have not their capacity stamped upon them in the process of moulding. The sizes and shapes are becoming so various that it would surely be a great convenience if a figure could be found somewhere on the surface. Teachers, at any rate, would find it a boon.—*Abel Scholar* (28/8).

Operations Without Anaesthetics.

The remarks of "Xrayser III" on pre-anaesthetic times (*C. & D.*, July 16, p. 93) remind me that an "ancient mariner" customer of mine, a good many years ago, told me about his own experience when at or after Trafalgar he lost a leg, amputated at sea, and I think the old man never mentioned the matter without wincing. It is curious that some few patients with a strong dislike of anaesthetics will voluntarily undergo an operation without any, partial or general. One case of the kind occurred at Cheltenham when I was an assistant there. It is always a question whether the individual may not be in some way permanently, and adversely, affected by the use of anaesthetics.—*Retired* (22/7).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

C. B. (27/7).—**POTATO DISCOLORATION.**—This was sent with the inquiry, "What is the cause of the red coloration on enclosed slice of cooked potato. It occurs after the potatoes have been left overnight and at irregular intervals in a café. It has also been found on beef, but not on slices of ham on the same plate." A true answer to this question would involve a systematic investigation. The cause is probably bacterial, and quite likely due to *B. prodigiosus*. Assuming this, the establishment and everything in it must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, repeating the process after two or three days. If this does not effect a cure, a systematic inquiry is called for.

J. B. (16/8).—**HORSE BLISTER.**—The following formula of a horse blister containing cantharides is from "Veterinary Counter Practice":—

Pulv. cantharid. ...	3v.
Ol. morrhuae sec. ...	3viij.
Ol. origani ...	3ss.
Gum. thus ...	3iiij.
Cere flav. ...	3ij.
Paraf. mol. vet. ...	3xij.

Digest the cantharides in the cod-liver oil with the aid of gentle heat for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then melt the last three ingredients together and strain into the cantharides mixture; stir well and add the ol. origani.

Oxford (18/8).—In the ordinary course, the 4,000 hours of training for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination (or the 2,000 hours for the higher qualification) commence after an apprentice or student has been registered as such, has signed his articles of pupilage, and has registered them with the Pharmaceutical Society. We believe that any special case is considered on its merits, and suggest that you place the relevant facts before the secretary of the society's local branch.

Cabbage (22/8).—**CABBAGE CATERPILLARS.**—The use of poisonous sprays is hardly advisable in the case of cabbages or similar vegetables; repeated drenches with soap and water or salt and water (2 oz. to 1 gall.) are usually effective. This treatment should be begun early, and be carried out with perseverance. The application of slaked lime, or lime and soot, while the plants are damp, serves to repel caterpillars and other pests. Dusting with pyrethrum has also been recommended.

D. F. A. (23/8).—**LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**—The formula for which you ask is as follows:—

Aloin. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Podoph. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Jalapin. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Res. scammon. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
Ft. pil.	

T. G. (23/8).—**WALNUT DYE.**—The extract is made by macerating green walnut shells and adding alum to fix the colour, a typical formula being:—

Green walnut shells ...	450 gm.
Powdered alum ...	30 gm.
Rose water ...	120 gm.

Triturate, strain, and add 90 per cent. alcohol (or isopropyl alcohol) in the proportion of thirty parts of spirit to 100 parts of liquid. Allow to stand for four days and filter. This preparation would need to be considerably weaker to obtain a sunburn effect.

Argus (24/8).—**FIREPROOF GLUE.**—The following is a formula which would be a suitable one with which to experiment:—

Raw linseed oil ...	3 parts
Glue or gelatin ...	1 part
Quicklime ...	2 parts

Soak the glue in the oil for 10-12 hours and then melt gently with the aid of heat. When the whole is fluid incorporate the quicklime and stir until the mass is homogeneous.

P. P. C. (24/8).—**EXTERMINATING EARWIGS.**—A poison bait is the only way of exterminating the earwigs, and formulas for suitable preparations are as follows:—

I	II
Sodium fluoride ...	1 lb.
Molasses ...	64 oz.
Water ...	1½ gall.
Wheat bran ...	16 lb.
Sodium fluoride ...	1 oz.
Molasses ...	5 oz.
Glycerin ...	5 oz.
Water ...	5 oz.
Ground oat hulls ...	1 lb.

Dissolve the sodium fluoride and then the molasses in the water. Add the bran (or oat hulls) last. The second preparation does not dry up so quickly as the first, and is perhaps more suitable for late summer dressing. The bait should be scattered over the ground and small quantities placed in the crotches of trees or at intervals along fences and walls. Sodium fluoride is poisonous to human beings, but death from its use is rare. Soluble calcium salts may be given as an antidote.

R. W. B. (27/8).—**MIST. LAVAND CO.**—The Post Office formula for which you ask is as follows:—

Spt. chlorof. ...	xxx.
Tr. lavand. co. ...	ad 3i.

Sig. For periodic pains. One teaspoonful to be taken in water when required.

H., Ltd. (27/8).—**HAY SPICE.**—The following recipe is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Linseed-cake meal ...	lb. j.
Powdered fenugreek ...	lb. j.
Common salt ...	3vi.
Powdered anise ...	3iv.
Powdered ginger ...	3iiij.
Powdered coriander ...	3iiij.

A., Ltd. (27/8).—**MERCURIAL SOAP.**—This preparation is sometimes used for treating dogs and other animals, and for preserving skins in taxidermy. A representative formula is as follows:—

Corrosive sublimate ...	5j.
Rectified spirit ...	3j.
Soap ...	5iv.

Dissolve the sublimate in the spirit and incorporate in the soap, previously reduced to shavings.

J. D. (28/8).—**ZINC ADHESIVE MASS.**—This may be prepared by dissolving with the aid of heat 1 oz. of gutta-percha in 2 oz. Venice turpentine, and while hot incorporating 3 oz. zinc oxide.

E. P. (29/8).—**LIEBREICH'S SEDATIVE SYRUP.**—The preparation to which you refer is probably mixtura somnifera Liebreich, of which there are the following formulas:—

I	II
Chloral hydrate ...	2.5 gm.
Distilled water ...	15.0 gm.
Syrup of orange peel ...	15.0 gm.
	5.0 gm.
	20.0 gm.
	20.0 gm.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," September 15, 1877.

"Sanitas"

The production of "Sanitas" as an article of commerce is an interesting outcome of the somewhat perplexing chemical researches on essential oils which the British Pharmaceutical Conference has for some years had brought before it by Mr. C. T. Kingzett. The experiments of Dr. Day, of Geelong, alluded to in letter from that gentleman in our last issue, and of a large number of observers in this and other countries, have placed beyond doubt the healthful character of the exhalations of the eucalyptus tree, of the pine tree, and of turpentine generally. Mr. Kingzett and Dr. Day have shown experimentally that many essential oils yield peroxide of hydrogen, and have demonstrated the action of that agent as a disinfectant in hospitals and elsewhere. Mr. Kingzett has further investigated the process of this formation of peroxide of hydrogen chemically, and his experiments show that when turpentine undergoes atmospheric oxidation in the presence of water changes occur which result eventually in the production of peroxide of hydrogen, camphoric acid, camphoric peroxide, camphor, etc.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.—Incorporated (as the British Institute of Preventive Medicine) in 1891 for purposes of research, treatment and instruction in infectious diseases. The idea of forming the Institute is attributed to the public interest aroused in 1889 by the presentation of a British testimonial and donation to Pasteur. In 1898 the Institute received an endowment of £250,000 from Lord Iveagh, and changed its title to "The Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine." It was subsequently found that the new designation clashed with that of a trading concern, and eventually, in 1903, the present title was adopted. The late Lord Lister was the first chairman of the Institute's council, and for several years took an active part in its management. The headquarters in Chelsea Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, was opened in 1897, and property was afterwards acquired at Elstree for the production of serums and for research. The treatment of patients and the teaching of medical men have been discontinued. Director, Mr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S., M.B.

Lithuania.—The administration of the pharmacy laws in Lithuania, where many enactments dating back to the time when this country formed a part of Russia are still in force, is entrusted to the pharmaceutical section in the Health Department of the Ministry of the Interior. The director of this pharmaceutical section is a qualified pharmacist, and is assisted by another pharmacist who acts as inspector of pharmacies. The director is, at the same time, a member of the Medical Council in the Health Department, all important questions affecting medicine and pharmacy are discussed and settled by this Council. There is, in addition, a pharmaceutical council, which, however, acts in a purely advisory capacity, consisting of two representatives of owners of businesses and two members representing the pharmacy assistants, in addition to the above officials of the pharmaceutical section. Two categories of pharmacies are in existence; normal pharmacies which are equipped with laboratory, and are required to stock all official preparations; and village pharmacies which are in charge of a pharmacy assistant. The latter are to be converted into normal pharmacies in the course of the next fifteen years. The permission of the Ministry has to be obtained prior to opening a new business, while municipal and village authorities are also empowered to apply for a licence to conduct a pharmacy. However, a new pharmacy law is in course of elaboration in which it is proposed to introduce the purely personal concession system, on the basis of one pharmacy for every 6,000 inhabitants. At present, Lithuania possesses altogether 200 pharmacies, of which 40 are village pharmacies. Of the total turnover counter sales are responsible for about 75 per cent., and the net profit of a pharmacy averages 15 to 25 per cent. of the turnover. The Russian Pharmacopœia of 1916 is the official standard, pending the publication of a national pharmacopœia. Prescriptions are priced in accordance with the charges and fees established in the official drug tariff. A new pharmaceutical curriculum has been recently introduced, and already complaints are being voiced that it is too encyclopædic in its scope. The Matriculation certificate is required of entrants into the profession, and the course of study to be completed in the pharmaceutical department of the Medical Faculty in the University of Kaunas (Kovno) is supposed to be completed in four years, but actually, owing to the number of subjects included in the curriculum, at least one extra year's attendance at the University is required. Either before or after completing this course, or even during the University holidays, the candidate is required to spend a period, corresponding to at least two years, in a phar-

macy in order to gain the necessary practical experience. On passing the prescribed State examination the qualification carries with it the new title of "chemist-pharmacist," and on continuing his studies at the University the candidate may sit for the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. Proprietary medicines, as well as medicinal preparations put up in a pharmaceutical form for which no proprietary rights are claimed, may not be imported into Lithuania unless licensed by the Department of Health. This licence will be refused in the following cases:—(1) If the manufacturer fails to comply with the import regulations; (2) if the composition of the article is found to differ from that given in the application for a licence; (3) if objections to the sale of the medicament are raised as being injurious to health, or in conflict with police regulations, or on economic grounds. Article 10 calls for special mention, since it provides that: The composition of all patented medicaments of which the importation into Lithuania is permitted, will be published by the Department of Health in the medical or pharmaceutical journals, and these medicaments may be prepared and sold by all pharmacists under their original brand names, provided the latter have not been registered with the Lithuanian patent office. Two lengthy lists have been published by the Lithuanian Department of Health, which now take the place of the former Russian lists. One of these lists enumerates all the medicinal products which henceforth will not be admitted into the country; in fact, any attempt to clear them through the Customs constitutes an offence; while the other list contains the names of those drugs and medicinal preparations which may be imported. However, importation of any article figuring in this list is permitted only in the form specifically mentioned; for instance, whenever the word "pulvis" appears after a chemical, the latter may be imported only as such, in powder or in crystal form, and not in the shape of tablets, etc. The importation of all medicinal preparations not figuring in this list of authorised imports is forbidden.

Liverpool University.—The University of Liverpool grants three degrees in science, those of bachelor, master and doctor. Matriculation or its equivalent is followed by not less than three academic years' courses of study and two examinations. Candidates for the ordinary degree must pass an additional examination prescribed by the University Faculty. Candidates for the honours degree take the following subjects:—Mathematics, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, physiology, biochemistry, geology, bacteriology, oceanography. The fees for tuition in the University and for examination amount to approximately £132. Degrees and diplomas are also granted in medicine and dentistry; a degree course in medicine or dentistry extends over five years. Particulars are given annually in the Educational Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Lobelia as Poison.—The two chief alkaloids of lobelia are poisonous; consequently, any preparation of (or containing) lobelia, or admixture, comes within the last clause of the Poisons Schedule. Lobelia produces vomiting effects, so that in cases of poisoning no emetic is necessary. Strong tea (tannic acid) is an antidote, and stimulants (spt. ammon. aromat. and ether) may be given. Warmth is necessary, and hypodermic injection of strychnine is useful in collapse. The recumbent position should be maintained.

Lobelia Herb.—*Lobelia Inflata*, Linn. (N.O. *Lobelia*-*cea*).—Lobelia is an annual herb distributed over the eastern states of North America, and is cultivated for use in the states of New York and Massachusetts. It was introduced into European practice about 1830. It is cut and dried as soon as the capsules turn brown, but apparently, in some cases, the plants are allowed to mature their seeds and then thrashed to obtain the seeds, which are sold separately. It is easily recognised by the inflated fruits, which are about 7 mm. to 8 mm. long, crowned with the remains of the calyx. They contain numerous minute oval oblong seeds, which are seen to be beautifully reticulated when examined under a lens. The stem, which is often of a purplish hue, is hairy and winged on the upper part, but nearly glabrous below. The plant contains about four alkaloids, of which lobeline and the *alpha*-lobeline appear to

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be the most active physiologically. The hydrochloride of lobeline has been introduced into the market under the name Lobeline, Ingelheim. (See "Year-Book of Pharmacy," 1924, p. 333, and 1925, p. 50.)

Local Government Board.—See Ministry of Health.

Locum Tenens: Usual Scale of Pay.—There are few guiding principles for the payment of a *locum tenens*. Holidays can be arranged for on the usual rates of pay for a manager, varying from £5 to £7 a week. The margin is too great to be satisfactory, and few *locums* can be worth so much as £7 a week to any business. Admitted emergencies are paid for at higher rates, governed mostly by the need. It has been said that 50 per cent. of the *locums* are overpaid, and this general statement receives acceptance from experience. Reduced to words, the needs of one party or the other crystallise the terms of pay; but few businesses can afford to pay more than £5 weekly for the labour, care and attention a casual *locum* is able or willing to render.

Logwood is the heartwood of a tree obtained from Central America and naturalised in the West Indies. It is largely used in the manufacture of dyes. The logs or sticks are reduced to chips, which are then placed in large vats and leached. The liquid is drained off, oxidised and subsequently evaporated. Various shades and colours can be obtained with mordants, but the principal use is for blacks, which, with iron and alum bases, may be had in any intensity desired. It is used not only in dyeing textiles but also in "ebonising" woods and in making inks and stains. Externally logwood is of a dark-orange or purplish-red colour, but internally reddish-brown. It is usually cut into chips or turnings of a reddish-brown colour, but these are usually subjected to a process of fermentation by moistening and exposure to the air for four to six weeks and then dried. They then acquire a purplish colour and show a beetle-green lustre and have a somewhat violet odour. The brownish or unfermented chips are the kind used in medicine. The principal constituent of unfermented logwood is about 10 per cent. of hæmatoxylin, which, when pure, forms colourless crystals, sparingly soluble in water, which dissolve readily in solutions of alkalis and ammonia. The sweetish taste is due to the hæmatoxylin and the astringency to a tannin. Several varieties of the wood are recognised in commerce; that from Yucatan (Campechy) is considered the best, and those of British Honduras and San Domingo come next in value. The logwood tree, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, Linn. (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), is a variable tree; one variety, known as "bastard" logwood, yields wood of much less colouring power than the genuine.

London County Council: Administrative Functions.—The London County Council, which was created by the Local Government Act, 1888, has a membership of 145, comprising a chairman, twenty aldermen and 124 councillors. Within the scope of its powers and duties are such matters as testing weights and measures; cattle diseases; the building line of frontage; storage of explosives; testing gas meters and electricity meters; the inspection of factories with regard to safety in case of fire; the Shops Acts; public health (including treatment for tuberculous and venereal diseases). The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, makes certain diseases notifiable by medical officers of health. Every medical practitioner attending a patient suffering from a disease named in the Act must send a certificate in prescribed form to his local medical officer, who must forward a copy to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which has the duty of supplying the Council with a weekly summary of such certificates. Other functions include the more general ones of street improvement, education and drainage. A series of sixpenny and shilling illustrated pamphlets on the Council's work is published by Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd. The Council's headquarters is County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

London Dock Charges.—See Dock Charges.

London, Freedom of the City.—The taking up of the freedom of the most important city in the world is largely a matter of sentiment, but the honour of being

a freeman of the City of London is valued by most people. That the freedom of the city can be taken up at a cost of £2 2s. by those who have satisfied the examiners for the diploma of the Spectacle Makers' Company has been, in some cases, an inducement to chemists to enter for that examination in preference to, or in addition to, other examinations for optical diplomas.

Long Pepper is the dried fruit *Piper officinarum*, C. D.C. (N.O. *Piperaceæ*), a deciduous shrub, a native of the Indian Archipelago. It is exported from Penang and Singapore whither it is brought from Java. Some is also exported from Calcutta. The article in commerce consists of a dense spike of small fruits about 40 mm. long and 6 mm. thick, rounded at the end and often covered with a greyish powder. That from Bengal is produced by *Piper longum*, Linn., but does not often appear in English commerce, although largely used in India. Long pepper contains the same principles as those of black pepper, but in smaller quantities, viz., volatile oil 1 per cent., piperine 0.62 per cent.

Loofahs.—These are imported chiefly from Japan, but are also grown in India. The stems of the loofah plants (*Luffa aegyptiaca*) are woody and similar to vine stems, the leaves and fruit resembling cucumbers. The plants are trained along rods supported on poles about five feet high. The gourds become a yellowish colour on ripening and on being gathered are placed in water for about a week. The pulp is then pressed off the intertwining fibres, which also removes the numerous seeds in the core. The fibrous skeleton that remains is then carefully dried, which process is followed by sorting, measuring and packing. In India the loofah is cultivated in Bengal, where the fruit of two varieties is used for food. There appears to be no reason why Indian loofahs should not sell well in the London market. In order to compete successfully with the Japanese product bleaching may be necessary. They are preferred not less than ten inches in length, and bales should contain sizes varying by not more than two inches.

Loose-leaf Books.—Loose-leaf books may now be obtained for practically every purpose, and they range from the small pocket notebook to the 800-page ledger. There are several different principles upon which they work. For the smaller varieties, there are two popular types; with one, the back edge of the paper is cut with a series of slotted holes, and the binding has a corresponding number of rings. In order to place the leaves in position, the slotted holes on the pages are placed opposite their respective rings, and the sheets are pressed home. The leaves are withdrawn by merely pulling them away from the rings. With the other kind, the method of removing or adding leaves is by means of a steel spring up the back of the book, which can be slipped off with either an upward or downward movement, which releases the covers and leaves the inside free for taking off or adding pages. Another type of loose-leaf book has two metal flanges projecting from the inside portion of the binding; the pages are pierced near one edge with two holes at the same distance apart as the flanges, and, after the required number has been threaded on, a metal slide or compressor bar, which is also pierced in two places, is fitted over the top, and the flanges are bent over to ensure that the pages are securely held. An improvement on this idea is the use of cord, instead of flanges, the top cover of the binding being also pierced with two holes. A ledger which works on somewhat the same principles may also be obtained; with this, in order to remove the leaves, it is necessary to open small mechanical fasteners at the top and bottom of the book, which allows the top cover to fall flat upon the desk. The compressor bar is then removed from the upright posts which hold the pages in position, and the leaves are separated by the insertion of a lifter. Loose-leaf books can be extended or reduced in size as required, and filled leaves can be extracted and placed in a transfer case for future reference. By the use of guide cards or projecting tabs, loose-leaf books can also be made to index themselves.

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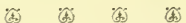


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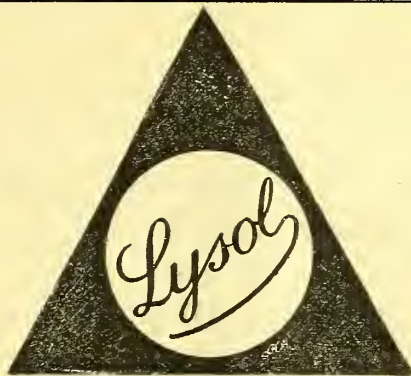
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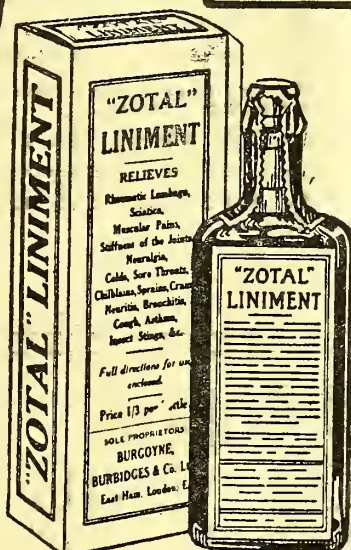
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112 Cheapside - London, E.C.2

"Zotal"

LINIMENT



Ideal for

LUMBAGO
MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM
NEURITIS
SCIATICA
NEURALGIA
STIFFNESS OF JOINTS
SPRAINS
BRONCHITIS
CRAMP
CHILBLAINS

&c., &c.

A Quick Selling Liniment at a Popular Price

For Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Cramp, Muscular Rheumatism and complaints of a similar nature, Zotal Liniment may be recommended with the utmost confidence.

Zotal Liniment is very penetrating. It does not require to be rubbed in, a gentle application, in most cases, giving instant relief.

This Liniment, which grows daily in popularity, sells at a popular price, and as usual with all Burgoyne's Specialities, allows a liberal margin of profit to the Pharmacist.

In view of the approach of the winter season, when Zotal Liniment is in much demand, Chemists are requested to make up their stocks.

Price to Retailer.

10/6 per doz.

Retail Price.

1/3

Profit on Outlay.

42 %

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD., EAST HAM, LONDON, E.6



Petrolagar

(trade mark)

FREE TO THE RETAIL CHEMIST.

Until further notice we will allow you **ONE BOTTLE** of **PETROLAGAR FREE** with each single order for **ONE DOZEN** ordered from your wholesaler.

8½% MORE PROFIT FOR YOU.

Petrolagar is an ethical product which never has been advertised to the public.

We make this free offer as a special inducement to the retail chemists to carry ample stocks to meet the demand of the doctors with whom we are carrying on an intensive ethical advertising and detailing campaign for Petrolagar.

You may have **ONE 8-oz. BOTTLE FREE** with 1 doz. 8-oz. size, any assortment,

or

ONE 16-oz. BOTTLE FREE with 1 doz. 16-oz. size, any assortment
(not a mixed dozen of large and small).

ORDER PETROLAGAR IN DOZEN LOTS FROM YOUR WHOLEALER.

DESHELL LABORATORIES LTD., 1-3 BRIXTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.9.
PHONE: BRIXTON 1188.



PURE ORANGE WINE

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

(Wholesale only.)

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

BESORBON

(Dr. Hill's Formula)

MEDICINAL SNUFF. ABSOLUTELY THE
FINEST REMEDY FOR CATARRH & COLD
IN THE HEAD.

Richard Dickeson & Co.

(Incorporated with Reynolds, Sons & Co., Ltd.)

57-59 CHARTERHOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.

Brings Repeat Orders & Merits Recommendation

Prices

10½d. Size 8/6 doz.
1/3 Size 12/- doz.
3/- Size 27/- doz.

NET.

£2 lots Carr. Paid.

for Coughs, Colds, &c.

Licoricine

ACTS LIKE
MAGIC

Terms

5% discount for Order
of £6 and upwards.
Minimum Retail Prices
10½d. 1/3 3/-
£6 lots show a profit of
33½%

MANDALL & Co., Ltd., 17/23 Stepney Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne

HEPPELLS LTD.

ARE THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF

CLARK'S THINNING BATH SALTS

AND THEIR REGISTERED TRADE MARKS

Any persons or firms selling goods or
colourable imitations thereof will be
at once proceeded against.

THIS NOTICE IS FINAL

HEPPELLS LTD.

164 PICCADILLY - - - LONDON, W.1



Spa Treatment at Home "Balneo" Products

Prepared under
Government Supervision
At the Source.

The only Genuine
NATURAL SALTS
from Kissingen and
Reichenhall Springs.

Patronized by His Majesty the late King Edward VII.

Further details from:—

8 Lower James Street, Golden Square,
LONDON, W.1.

'Phone: REGENT 7394.

- "BALNEO" Brine Bath No. 1.
- "BALNEO" Brine Bath No. 2, with Dwarf Pine Oil.
- "BALNEO" Brine Bath No. 3, with Latschen Pine Oil.
- "BALNEO" Gargling Salts.
- "BALNEO" Drinking Salts.
- "BALNEO" Reichenhall Throat Tablets.
- "BALNEO" Cream Coated Bonbons.
- "BALNEO" Iodine Table Salt.
- "BALNEO" Eau de Cologne Bath Salts.
- KISSINGEN PILLS.
- KISSINGEN Rakoczy Tablets.

Counter Literature supplied gratis.

Dr. BENGUE'S BALSAM

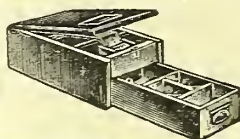
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

Dr. BENGUE'S ETHYL CHLORIDE.
Dr. BENGUE'S DRAGÉES.—EUPURGO.
PULMO (BAILLY).—FORXOL.—OPOBYL.
ANESTILE.—NARCOTILE.—HEMOSTYL.
LIPIODOL.—MUTHANOL.—ARHEMAPECTYL.
ENTERO ANTIGENS.—STAPHYLOTHANCL.
NEOPANCARPINE, RICARD'S CACHETS.

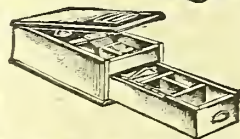
BENGUE & CO., LTD., MFG. CHEMISTS,
24 FITZROY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Sent on 14 days approval

Upon receipt of Cash or two wholesale trade references.



The "Little Brilliant" Till.
Well seasoned highly polished solid mahogany, dovetailed edges, Alarm Bell, 32/-
Lock and key to lid. Size 16x8 1/2 x 6 1/2.
Paper Coils 2 1/2 in. wide, 4/- doz.
List No. C0932 of other Tills free.



The "Argyle" Till.
Highly polished solid mahogany, dovetailed edges, check action to drawer, Alarm Bell, Lock and key to lid. Size 15x9x7 1/2.
Paper Coils 2 1/2 in. wide, 4/6 doz.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LIMITED,
HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7
City Showrooms: 65 Fove St., E.C.2

ATKINSON & BARKER'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

THE BEST AND SAFEST INFANTS'
MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.

Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd.
13 Wesley St., C.-on-M., MANCHESTER.

DOES
NOT
CONTAIN
any
SCHEDULED
POISON.



It is made by a special process which entirely
ELIMINATES
CRYSTALLIZATION

and ensures the highest standard of quality with an attractive natural flavour.

Wholesale and Export Enquiries Invited.

PAINE & CO. LTD. St. Neots, Hunts

LOSALL'S SALT

SELLS FREELY AND READILY.

PAYS 50% ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

**Gout
Rheumatism
Eczema & Skin
Affections**

P.A.T.A. doz. net
4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/-
8 oz. „ 1/9, 14/-
Bottles 2/-, 16/-

Attractive advertising matter supplied on application.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



Manufactured by

**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.
HULL.**

**TRUFOOD IS SOLD
ONLY BY CHEMISTS**

This statement is boldly made in every one of our Press announcements.

**"TRUFOOD
IS
SOLD
ONLY
BY
CHEMISTS"**

So Infant Feeding comes back once more into its proper sphere. The more you recommend and sell Humanised Trufood, the more credit do you bring to the Profession, and the more profit to yourself.

This is a bold step we have taken, and can only react to our mutual benefit in competition with those infant foods indiscriminately "sold everywhere."

Humanised Trufood is the one scientific alternative to breast-feeding, and we shall be happy to supply you with proof that this is so.

**HUMANISED
TRUFOOD**

Nearest to Mother's Milk

Trufood Limited, The Creameries,
Wrenbury, Nr. Nantwich, Cheshire.

THE MORE WE PULL TOGETHER

in this matter of selling 'Roboleine,' the better for us! This autumn will see the new 'Roboleine' Advertising Campaign in full swing. Pull with us by showing and recommending 'Roboleine.' MAKE a GOOD START by having A WINDOW DISPLAY.



Write for generous Terms now.

Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

ADVERTISED EACH YEAR FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, INCLUSIVE.
OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

CAMWAL

TABLE WATERS - in Syphons & Bottles
LEMONADE POWDER { in Packets, Cartons,
and Canisters.
AQUAPERIA WATER } WINDOW
or SALTS (P.A.T.A.) } DISPLAYS.
LEMON SQUASH - in 26 oz. Bottles.
(with plain or Soda water forms a delicious drink).

HOME and EXPORT PRICES and TERMS on application.

CAMWAL, Ltd. LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL,
BIRMINGHAM, HARROGATE.

City Office: 52 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.4
Phone: City 4497.

RIDGE'S FOOD

for Infants and Invalids

WELL ADVERTISED to the GENERAL PUBLIC.

SAMPLES, ADVERTISING MATTER and SPECIAL
DISPLAY TERMS ON APPLICATION TO:

ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.16

José

Almeo Ltd.

WINE SHIPPERS,
Rua Elias Garcia 79,
Villa Nova De
Gala,
OPORTO.

DIRECT FROM
THE GROWERS.

To Chemists with Wine Licence only.

We are prepared to grant Agencies to licence holders for
our celebrated Ports in districts not already represented.

Almeo's Invalid Port,

Almeo's Ruby Port,

Almeo's White Port,

The Marquis Port,

Grand Duchess Port.

For particulars of Agency, Samples and Prices apply to:—

GOOD ADVERTISING MATTER.

JOSE ALMEGO, Ltd. London Office: St. Mary's Chambers, 161a & 166 Strand, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6511.

TELEGRAMS: "ALMEGOLIMI, ESTRAND, LONDON."

Enquiries for Agencies will receive immediate attention.

5% Bonus

On All Direct Retail Orders

for

VIROL

and

Virolax

from

1st September

to

15th October

The Bonus is strictly limited to orders placed not later than the 15th October and is conditional on the showing of Window Bills for 1 month from 1st October.

Look out for full particulars now being posted to all customers.

VIROL LIMITED, HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5.

Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber,
& Ruby Red, for all
Pharmaceutical and
Veterinary purposes

MEADE-KING, ROBINSON & CO., LTD.

22 Water Street
LIVERPOOL.

523 Salisbury Hse
Finsbury Circus
LONDON.

Deansgate Arcade
MANCHESTER.

Martineau Street
BIRMINGHAM.

Wellington
Chambers
LEEDS.

THE METHYLATING CO., LTD.
for METHYLATED SPIRIT.

KINNAIRD HOUSE, Pall Mall East, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Regent 5621.

Telegraphic Address: "Methcolim, Phone, London."

BEE-HIVE

TRADE



MARK

REGISTERED FOR OUR
WELL-KNOWN BRANDS
OF CERESINE WAXES.

CERESINE WAX

WHITE BLEACHED CARNAUBA WAX VARIOUS GRADES
AND RESIDUE
BEESWAX WHITE, YELLOW AND COMPOSITION PARAFFIN WAX ALL MELTING
POINTS
OZOKERITE WAX ALL GRADES

POTH, HILLE & CO., LTD.,
6 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. *Works at Stratford, E.*

**THE STANDARD
OF PURITY
STERNS
LIQUID
PARAFFIN B.P.**

Colourless, Tasteless, Odourless.
All Specific Gravities.

**PETROLEUM
JELLIES B.P.**

White, Lemon, Yellow, Amber,
Red, Green.

**WHITE AND
COLOURED OILS**

Yellow, Green, Red for
Brilliantine, etc.

Wholesale and Export only.

STERNS LTD.

80 ROYAL LONDON HOUSE,
FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.
19 WATERLOO ST., GLASGOW.

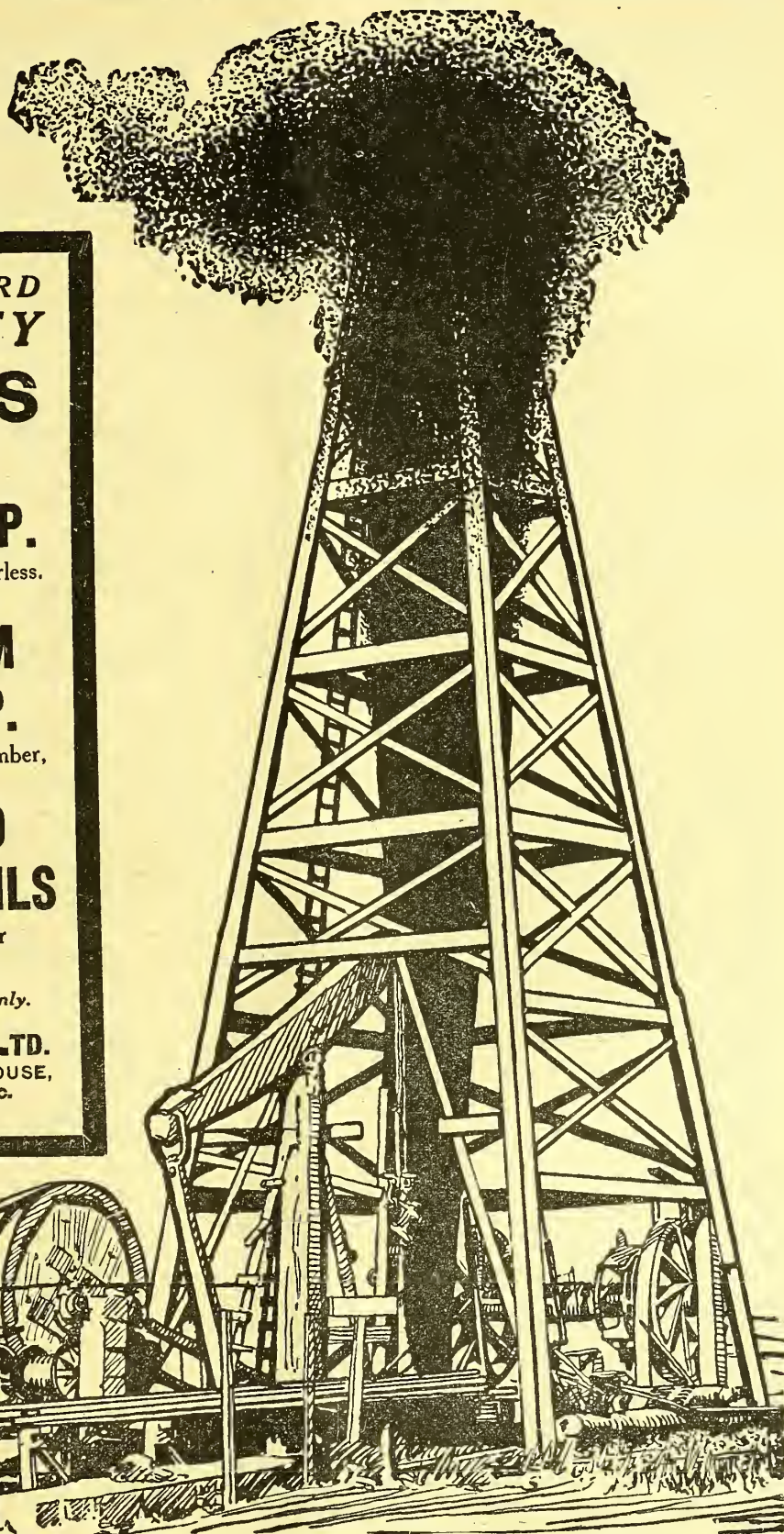


PLATE GLASS OVAL SHELVES GLASS & OAK PEDESTALS

NEW PLATE GLASS OVAL SHELVES (Polished Edges).

9" x 6" 2/- .. 10" x 8" 2/6 .. 12" x 9" 3/- .. 14" x 10" 3/9
16" x 10" 4/6 .. 18" x 12" 5/- .. 18" x 14" 6/- .. 20" x 15" 8/-

GLASS PEDESTALS.

6" 1/- .. 8" 1/4 .. 10" 2/- .. 12" 2/3

SOLID OAK FLUTED PEDESTALS (Heavy Pattern).

6" 2/- .. 9" 2/3 .. 12" 2/9 .. 15" 3/3
18" 3/9 .. 24" 4/9 .. 30" 5/9 .. 36" 6/9

PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS, *Shop Fitter*, Bank Chambers, 232/8 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E.C.2

'Phone: AVENUE 1194. Telegrams: PERSIOSEF, AVE, LONDON.

(First FLOOR). Only Address.

For Status Inquiries, Collection of Accounts, & Investigations,
Business Transfers, Stocktaking and Valuations,
**Join The Association of
Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.**

which is **THE MEDIUM** for the TRADE.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

PARKIN S. BOOTH.

Accountant to the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.
(for the Protection of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades)
26/28 KIMBERLEY HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

Telephone: City 6942.

Or 35, 36 & 37 EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
2 BIXTETH ST., LIVERPOOL. Telephone: Central 4330 (4 lines.)

WAGNER'S DRY BOTTLE CAPS
BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE



R.V. WAGNER

33, Brooke St., London, E.C.1.

Tel. No: Holborn 5090

PETROLEUM JELLY
("SALVO PETROLIA")
BRAND

THE PERFECTION OF PETROLEUM JELLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THE DEE OIL CO. LD.

D 23 & 24 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3859. TELEGRAMS: "CESTRIAN"

LONDON OFFICE
11 POULTRY, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2. PHONE: CITY 8455

PACKED IN BARRELS, KEGS OR
SMALLER PACKAGES IF DESIRED.

OTHER GRADES OF
PETROLEUM JELLIES, WHITE BASES ETC.
WHITE OILS B.P. & Technical Qualities
SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION

OLEUM DEELINÆ (DEE OIL)
THE UNFAILING CURE FOR ECZEMA

FRANCIS F. FOX & CO.
BRISTOL

LINSEED OIL
TURPENTINE
FINE OLIVE OILS
COPPER SULPHATE
CRUSHED LINSEED
&c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams: "Fox, Bristol." Telephone: Bristol 19

Telephone—SLOANE 3461 (7 lines).

Telegrams—"Dlcotto, Sowest, London."

W. B. DICK & CO., LTD.
26 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
Works : LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.P.

S.G. 890/5. Guaranteed to remain bright at 0°C

White and Half White Oils
B.P. White and Yellow Petroleum Jellies

QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES will be sent on application.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Best qualities Yellow and White B.P., Red Veterinary and Green.

GOUGH, KIDSTON & CO.

43/45 Gt. Tower Street, London, E.C. 3

Tel. No.: Royal 2666 & 2667.
Tel. Add.: Kidstonism.

Also GUM ARABIC and TRAGACANTH
BEESWAX and JAPAN WAX.

Works: Bermondsey.
Tel. No.: Hop. 2029.

ADEPS LANÆ, P.B.

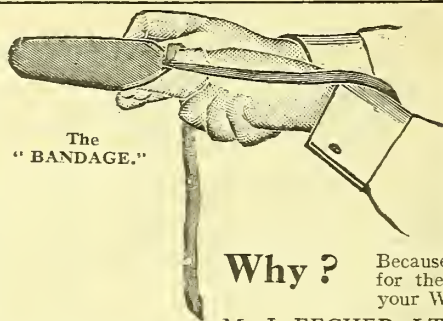
THE FINEST BRITISH LANOLINE PRODUCED

IS MANUFACTURED BY

THE PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.
Carnwath Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6

Telephone: Putney 1153 and 1154.

WHO INVITE ENQUIRIES. Telegrams: "Batapo, Walgreen, London."



We made over 500 gross of these and similar FINGERSTALLS for the Wholesale Trade during 1926.

Why ?

Because our patterns are unique, quality and prices are right. Ask for the "Auto-Tie" and the "Bandage" and mention our name to your Wholesaler.

M. J. FECHER, LTD., Cuckoo House, 10 DOD STREET, LONDON, E.14

"Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best.
NIPPLE SHIELDS—Transparent and Black, Pure Sheet
INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.
WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX



HOT WATER BOTTLES

made with your Trade Mark and Guaranteed 2 years. Ask for sample and price, stating quantity and enclosing trade mark sketch, from

The Largest Private Firm in the Trade.
GEORGE MACLELLAN & CO., LTD., (Estab'd 1870),
GLASGOW RUBBER WKS, MARYHILL, GLASGOW, N.W.25.

C. & D. Stock-Taking Sheets

Halve the Labour of Taking Stock.

Price of Complete Pad, 2/6 post free.

The Chemist & Druggist, Publications Dept., 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4



Advertising Balloons

A VERY EFFECTIVE
FORM OF ADVT.
SPECIAL DESIGNS
SUBMITTED.

SQUEAKERS,
DYING BOARDS,
SWANS, BIRDS,
ELEPHANTS, &c.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT
ENQUIRIES INVITED.
WE ARE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS

JOSEPH HARRIS & COMPANY

RUBBER WORKS, BROADHEATH, ALTRINCHAM.

"ZORBO" Regd. Joint Jackets

for use in treatment of Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

Designed for application to Knee, Hip, Elbow, &c.

	Min. Retail	Wholesale		Min. Retail	Wholesale
No. 1. Chest or Back ..	2/8½ each.	24/3 doz.	No. 4. R. or L. Wrist ..	1/4 each.	12/- doz.
No. 2. R. or L. Shoulder	2/7 ..	23/3 ..	No. 5. R. or L. Knee ..	1/8 ..	14/9 ..
No. 3. R. or L. Elbow ..	1/7½ ..	14/6 ..	No. 6. R. or L. Groin ..	2/10½ ..	25/9 ..

Order through Usual Wholesaler.

ROBERT BAILEY & SON LTD., Marriott Street Mills, STOCKPORT.

'Phone: Stockport 2794.

London Office: SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.1.

Wires: "Undisputed, Stockport."

These Advertisements will help you to sell **PHIELTOSE** THE NEW SANITARY BELT

MADE IN ENGLAND

Patent applied for.

The advertisements for Pheltose—the New Sanitary Belt—shown in facsimile around this border are a part of the great Advertising scheme designed to popularise these goods. They are *appearing in the principal press of the country* and appeal to over 15,000,000 women.

This is your opportunity to take advantage of this “trade stimulus,” for the Pheltose Sanitary Belt is of such high quality, and possesses such undoubted merits, that it is bound to

COMMAND A READY SALE

Ensure repeat orders and have an ever-increasing demand.

WRITE FOR TRADE TERMS
AND FULL PARTICULARS

**TUBBS, LEWIS
& CO. LIMITED**

29/30 NOBLE ST.
LONDON, E.C.

Some of the Papers which will carry Pheltose Advertisements:

DAILY SKETCH
HOME CHAT
WOMAN'S WORLD
WOMAN'S LIFE
LADY'S COMPANION
LADY
HOME NOTES
HOME COMPANION
MODERN WEEKLY
WOMAN'S WEEKLY
WOMAN'S PICTORIAL
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
COMING FASHIONS
HOME MAGAZINE
LADIES' FIELD
MODERN WOMAN
WELDON'S
WOMAN & HOME
WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

For my Ladys Comfort

Specially made for modern conditions, the Pheltose Sanitary Belt affords supreme comfort and delightful freedom. Made from seamless elastic web, the inside is fleecy and cannot chafe the skin, while the supports are specially reinforced for greater strength. Durable and washable.

Obtainable from most drapers, stores and chemists. Price 1/6 each. If any difficulty in obtaining, write to THE MANAGERESS, 44 SPENCER ST., COSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

PHIELTOSE
THE NEW SANITARY BELT

THE MANAGERESS,
44 SPENCER ST., COSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Fleece Finished for Comfort

The Pheltose Sanitary Belt is made from the finest elastic web, fleecy inside, warm in summer, warm in winter, and is reinforced for greater strength.

Comfortable Always

Under all conditions Pheltose—the new Sanitary Belt—is supremely comfortable. It is made specially for modern conditions, and cannot chafe the skin, while the supports are specially reinforced for greater strength. Durable and washable.

Obtainable from most drapers, stores and chemists, price 1/6 each. If any difficulty in obtaining, write to THE MANAGERESS, 44 SPENCER ST., COSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

PHIELTOSE
THE NEW SANITARY BELT

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44 SPENCER ST., COSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

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PHIELTOSE
THE NEW SANITARY BELT

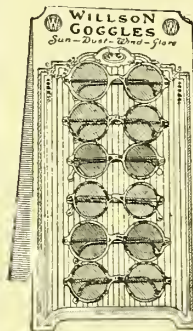
THE MANAGERESS,
44 SPENCER ST., COSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Obtainable from most drapers, stores and chemists, price 1/6 each. If any difficulty in obtaining, write to THE MANAGERESS, 44 SPENCER ST., COSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

PHIELTOSE
THE NEW SANITARY BELT

THE MANAGERESS,
44 SPENCER ST., COSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

For SUN, DUST, WIND & GLARE



Assortment
Y246. A
"Two-way"
Display Card
showing Six
Goggles on
each side.
Stock is
assorted
crystal and
mottled shell
colour with
the popular
"COMFORT"
ear bows.

Each Goggle in a Vest Pocket
Leather Case.



STYLE K.7.

Coloured Goggles, Mottled, Shell Colour
and Crystal frames, without side shields.



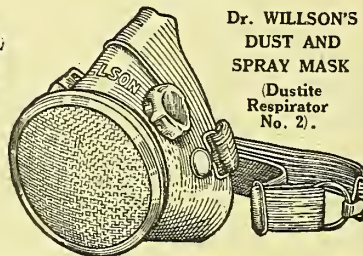
CATALOGUES

sent on request.

Also any information gladly
given.

Look for
the **WILLSON** name
on the frame

FOR DUSTY WORK AND
SPRAYING.



Dr. WILLSON'S
DUST AND
SPRAY MASK
(Dustite
Respirator
No. 2).

Dry Filter Model with 2 relief valves.

WILLSON DUSTITE RESPIRATOR No. 3.

Wet sponge Filter Model with 2 relief valves.

Protection with comfortable breathing.

Distributors to the Wholesale Trade:

S. PULZER & SON, Ltd.
45 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams: "Pulzone, London."

Telephone: Holborn 5288.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ON the 14th and 15th June, 1927,
in the High Court of Justice,
Chancery Division, before Mr.
Justice Tomlin, in the action of
J. G. Ingram & Son, Limited, against
W. G. Ingram a firm; the Defendants
gave an undertaking "Not to use on
or in connection with surgical rubber
goods the words 'Ingrams' or 'Ingrams
London' and not to use in connection
with their business in surgical rubber
goods whether as part of their trading
style or otherwise any name or phrase
containing the word 'Ingram' without
adequately distinguishing such business
and goods from those of this Company."

The articles to which these proceedings
relate are the well-known Surgical
India Rubber Products manufactured
by the Plaintiffs for 80 years under
the name Ingram, Ingram's, Ingram's
London.

J. G. INGRAM & SON, LTD.,
The London India Rubber Works,
HACKNEY WICK, E.9.

NORVIC

(Regd.)

Crêpe Bandages
Crêpe Binders
Vic Flesh-Cloths

All first-class selling lines.

GROUT & CO., LIMITED
35, WOOD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

RAW CATGUT

For Surgical Strings

Reliable and Uniform



C. W. MEISEL Junior,
Klingenthal, Saxony

Please address Enquiries to Sole Export Agent:—

JOHANNES SPAHN
Cologne, Germany

VULPRO lines in season still!

Rainy days have lengthened the "season"—don't be caught napping—keep your stocks up, we can supply promptly from London Stocks. Our showcards help you to display them in your shop and get your share of the profitable "Vulpro" trade.

VULPRO SPONGE BAGS.

Vulpro sponge bags are packed in a handsome display box with a cellophane lid to show their brilliant colourings and pretty designs. They are made in three sizes. Vulpro sponge bags will not peel or crack; they are odourless and absolutely waterproof. Display box containing 24 sponge bags, assorted sizes and designs, costs you 25/-.

Vulpro Tourist Case.

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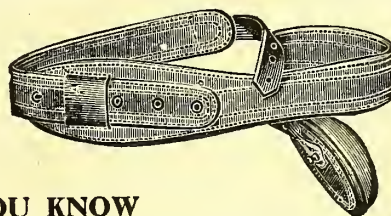
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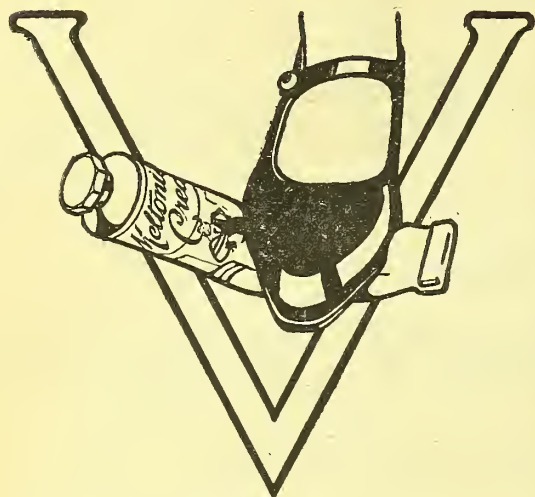


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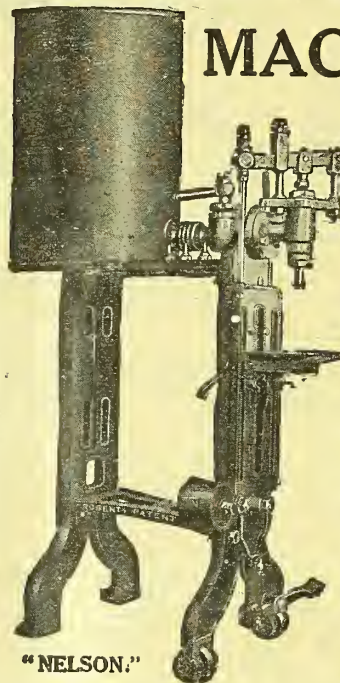
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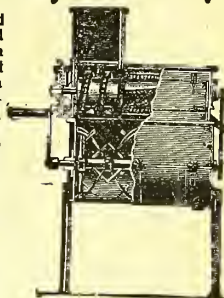
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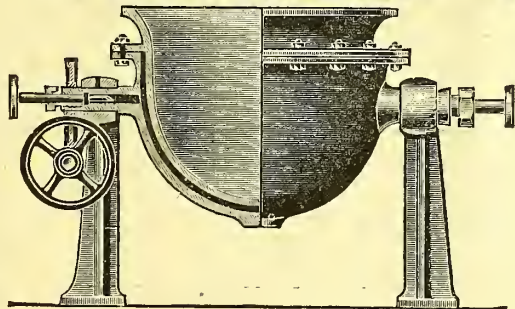
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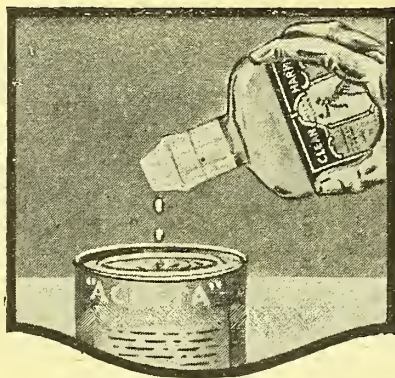
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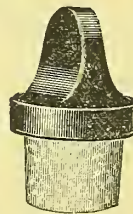
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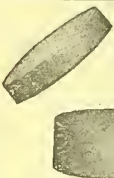
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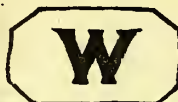
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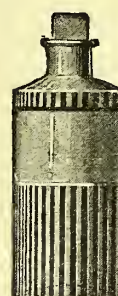
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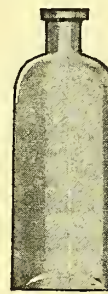
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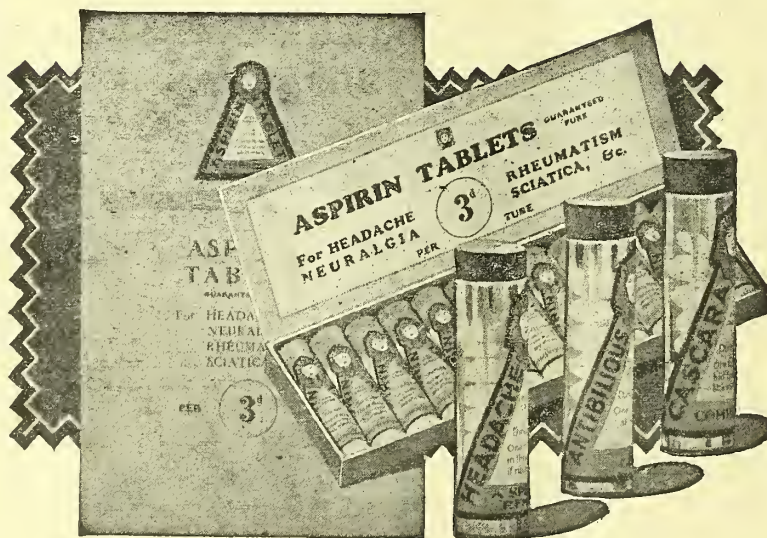
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